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U.S. Urges Probe Of Jailed Iranians

Denies Torture, Invites UN Inquiry into Treatment at New York Prisons

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (WP)—The Carter administration, facing mounting pressure to release the 52 American hostages in Iran, yesterday urged the United Nations to conduct an inquiry into the treatment of the prisoners held in New York City.

The State Department spokesman said the U.S. would welcome a UN inquiry into the treatment of the prisoners held in New York City. He said the U.S. would welcome a UN inquiry into the treatment of the prisoners held in New York City.

There is a growing concern that the U.S. is not doing enough to protect the rights of the prisoners held in New York City. The U.S. is not doing enough to protect the rights of the prisoners held in New York City.

Iranians ask pope's help for students held in U.S. Page 3.

During a violent protest here called for Aug. 27, have been tortured. The State Department spokesman said the U.S. would welcome a UN inquiry into the treatment of the prisoners held in New York City.

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Iranians demonstrating outside Magistrates' Court in London Tuesday for the release of 50 Iranians being held following Monday's demonstrations outside the U.S. Embassy in London.

Arafat Tells Thorn He Would Accept Homeland on Any Area Israel Leaves

By Loren Jenkins

BEIRUT, Aug. 5 (WP)—Yasser Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, has told a special emissary from the European Economic Community that he is prepared to accept a Palestinian homeland on whatever part of the occupied West Bank that Israel could be induced to leave.

At the same time, sources said Mr. Arafat denied accusations that the PLO is committed to a hard-line policy of total military liquidation of Israel, insisting that the PLO still stands by previous commitments supporting a political settlement for the Middle East conflict.

Mr. Arafat's statements were made in a closed three-hour meeting late last night with Gaston Thorn, the foreign minister of Luxembourg, who was here on the third leg of an official fact-finding mission for the EEC in his capacity as the current chairman of the EEC's Council of Ministers.

Mr. Thorn's mission was mandated by the EEC summit in Venice in June, which issued a declaration endorsing the association of the PLO with negotiations for an end to the Middle East conflict. Mr. Thorn was instructed to visit the Middle East.

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Carter Denies Brother Influenced U.S. Policy

'No Illegality' Or Favors by White House

By Terence Smith

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (NYT)—President Carter, declaring "categorically" that Billy Carter had in no way influenced United States policy toward Libya, said yesterday that he had directed his counsel to draft a new regulation prohibiting any contact between the executive branch and the president's relatives that might give "the appearance of improper favor or influence."

"Our political history is full of stories about presidential relatives whom other people tried to use in order to gain favor with incumbent administration," Mr. Carter said in an extraordinary report in the Senate panel investigating the Billy Carter controversy.

"In most such cases, the appearance of favoritism has been much worse than the reality," he said. "My brother Billy's case is one of many such examples."

The 13,000-word report, including the texts of 15 entries in the president's personal diary and the detailed recollections of several of his top aides, was made public by the White House last evening.

President's Voice Breaks
A few hours later, Mr. Carter fielded questions about the controversy in a televised news conference from the East Room that lasted an hour—twice the normal length of such conferences.

Visibly nervous at the outset, Mr. Carter's voice cracked as he read an 18-minute opening statement outlining his report to the Senate and stressing that there had been "no illegality and no impropriety" on his part or on the part of anyone in his administration.

He paused and his voice dropped as he spoke personally about his younger brother, whom he described with a small, almost painful smile as "a colorful personality."

"We are personally close," the president said, perching under the hot television lights that bathed the ornate East Room. "I love him and he loves me."

Mr. Carter said he was "deeply concerned" that his brother had received funds from Libya, "and that he may be under obligation to Libya." He added that "these facts will have to govern my relationship with my brother Billy."

The president acknowledged that it had "occurred" to him that his brother might be receiving money from Libya, but he said he did not know it for a fact until his brother registered as a Libyan agent on July 14.

Mr. Carter said he wished his brother had "never had any relationship with Libya." "I can't condone what he has done. I'm not trying to make excuses. Anyone who knows Billy knows one can push him around."

Seemingly to grow more confident as the questions continued, Mr. Carter disputed the suggestion that the affair had proven his administration "incompetent." He conceded that mistakes had been made, "but it certainly wasn't a comedy of errors."

The president also defended the use of his family on diplomatic missions and said it was "completely appropriate" for Mrs. Rosalynn Carter to have initially contacted registered as a Libyan agent on July 14.

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Military Says Nation's Defenses Are Inadequate

Soviet Far East Buildup Worries Japan

TOKYO, Aug. 5 (AP)—Japan's military forces are inadequately equipped to cope with the Soviet Union's buildup in the Far East, the Defense Agency said in its annual white paper released today.

Like the 1979 version, the analysis focused on the Soviet buildup and specifically cited the stationing of ground troops on Shikotan and three other northern coastal islands claimed by both countries. The four islands were seized by the Soviet Union at the end of World War II.

Examples of the threats facing Japan, the white paper said, include deployment of Backfire strategic bombers and SS-20 mobile intermediate-range ballistic missiles in the Far East, expansion of the Soviet fleet in the Pacific and increased use by the Soviet Union of Vietnamese port facilities and airports.

The analysis added that with approximately 4,350 operational aircraft, the Soviet force now is numerically superior to that of the United States. The report pointed out that the Soviet Navy has an estimated 2,620 vessels, including 380 submarines, in addition to 710 combat aircraft, including the Backfire bomber.

"As a result of such efforts," it said, "the Soviet Union now is strong enough to compete with the United States in nuclear capability as well as in conventional war capability in Europe and the Far East."

Giro Hagel, director of the Defense Agency's systems-analysis department, said, "In our view, the Soviet threat is much, much greater than ever before."

In light of this, the white paper said Japan's tanks are insufficient in number and mostly obsolete, the naval units lack anti-aircraft capability and the air forces are inadequate.

Japan is barred by its constitution from maintaining anything but a defensive military capability, and

has adhered for years to a spending level below one percent of its gross national product for military purposes. The United States spends 5.2 percent.

Japan approved a boost of 9.7 percent in defense outlays for fiscal 1982, which actually reflects only about 14 to 2 percent in real increase because of inflation.

Rival Regions in Belgium Gain Partial Autonomy

BRUSSELS, Aug. 5 (Reuters)—The Belgian Parliament today approved a bill granting partial autonomy to the nation's rival Dutch and French-speaking regions.

The bill, approved 156-19 at the end of a long session, establishes regional assemblies and executives in Dutch-speaking Flanders and French-speaking Wallonia.

But the contentious issue of the status of Brussels, a mainly Flemish-speaking city surrounded by French-speaking territory and with a powerful Flemish minority, was not discussed. The future of the capital, destined to become a third semi-autonomous region, will not be decided until 1982.

The new regional bodies will control cultural matters, public health, roads and urban projects. Major decisions on financial policy, as well as military, legal and educational affairs will remain in the hands of the central government. The two regions will control 10 percent of the national budget.

The establishment of the regional bodies is aimed at easing hostility between the nation's 5.5 million Flemish and 4 million French-speaking residents.

But political sources said that the exclusion of Brussels from the reform, which was decided by Premier Wilfried Martens when forming his six-party coalition slightly more than two months ago, has reduced sharply the value of the measure by postponing discussion of Belgium's most divisive issue.

At the request of the president of the Council of Brussels Mayors, flags flew at half-mast on the capital's town halls today to protest the reform.

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Debt Still Sharpening the Edge of Danish Economy

By Jonathan Kandell

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 5 (NYT)—"Borrowing has sharpened the edge of the Danish economy," a leading Danish economist said yesterday. "It is a double-edged sword. It has helped the economy grow, but it has also increased the risk of a crisis."

The economist, who is a member of the Danish Parliament, said that the Danish economy has been growing rapidly in recent years, but that this growth has been fueled by borrowing. He said that the Danish government has borrowed heavily from abroad to finance its social welfare programs and other public projects.

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The country has made a mark in shipbuilding, processed agricultural goods and fish exports. But its real industrial genius lies in its small and medium-size manufacturing firms—employing fewer than 60 persons—which produce highly specialized goods that dominate their particular markets.

A relatively small firm like Novo AS supplies one-third of the world's high-grade insulin and is also the largest producer of industrial enzymes. Another tiny Danish company, Dansk Andels AEG invented the "long egg," a 20-centimeter sausage of hard-boiled egg ready to slice, which has cornered restaurant kitchens throughout Western Europe. And Oboen International AS is the world's largest producer of hearing aids.

Wages Linked to Inflation
Throughout the 1950s and 1960s, profits from an export-based industrial boom were able to meet the demands of higher wages and investment.

Personal income taxes climbed to the highest levels in the world, so that even a blue collar worker is taxed 43 percent of his income. But the government softened the blow in two ways: Wages were linked to inflation to assure employees that their purchasing power would be maintained; and a borrowing system was devised that allows everyone to deduct all debt interest payments—houses, cars, color televisions, anything—from their taxes.

Averaging a room-and-a-half per inhabitant, the Danes have become the best housed in Europe. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



REFUGEES UPSET — Chanting "Get us out of here or we're going to burn this place down," Cuban refugees at Fort Indiantown Gap, Pa., threw rocks and bottles at police yesterday. The disturbance by 200 Cubans followed the wrecking of a mess hall earlier in the day. Officials at the camp, which houses about 5,000 refugees, refused to give details.

fare system, the public sector has become the largest employer in the country, overtaking private industry last year.

A few well-placed Danes have expressed alarm over their country's seemingly inexhaustible propensity to borrow. At the beginning of this year, the governor of the central bank, concedes that there is little hope that the country's increase in debt service can be matched by improving the balance of trade in the near future. But he adds: "I think Denmark's position has been somewhat over-dramatized. We won't have any difficulties borrowing more abroad. Mr. Hoffmeyer's

warnings were mainly intended for internal consumption. It took too long a time for our politicians to realize that the situation was getting serious."

Highest Living Standards
Even though the gravity of the economic situation is slowly sinking in, the country's political leaders have not yet found a way to break a 30-year habit of borrowing that links foreign trade, productivity, private consumption and one of the highest living standards in the world.

With a population of only 5 million people and virtually no raw materials, Denmark is overwhelmingly dependent on foreign trade for its survival and prosperity. Almost 40 percent of its manufactured products are exported.

Swend Andersen, a director of the central bank, said that the Danish government has borrowed heavily from abroad to finance its social welfare programs and other public projects. He said that the Danish government has borrowed heavily from abroad to finance its social welfare programs and other public projects.

U.S. Presses Egypt To Continue Talks

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (NYT) — The United States has informed Egypt that it does not share the view that Israel's actions on Jerusalem justify a halt in the negotiations on Palestinian self-government, the State Department said yesterday.

While joining in Egypt's criticism

Arafat Stand Is Harmful, Israelis Say

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM, Aug. 5 (UPI) — Government officials said today that they regard Palestinian Liberation Organization chief Yasser Arafat's recent disavowal of any intent to liquidate Israel as damaging to the Middle East peace process because it provides Western European leaders with an opening to step up their diplomatic contact with the PLO and undercut the Camp David negotiations.

Apparently troubled by Mr. Arafat's reported turnaround, the Israeli government has gone to some lengths to counter it, starting with a briefing of foreign journalists on Friday by a Foreign Ministry intelligence analyst. The ministry's second-highest-ranking official sought to reinforce Israel's skepticism today in an interview.

David Kimche, director-general of the ministry, said that, despite Mr. Arafat's disavowal, the PLO's el-Fatah guerrilla wing has reaffirmed its commitment to an open armed struggle against the Jewish state and has rejected Mr. Arafat's plan to pursue a "soft tactical line," the director-general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry said yesterday.

Mr. Arafat heads both the PLO and Fatah, its largest guerrilla group.

Vote Is Reported

Mr. Kimche said unspecified Western intelligence sources had told him that the Fatah executive committee voted 12-4 in a June meeting to reject Mr. Arafat's strategy of furthering the PLO's political gains in Europe by continuing a policy of diplomatic moderation instead of guerrilla warfare.

This was after a congress of Fatah met in Damascus in May and — according to widespread diplomatic and press reports — adopted a resolution to "liquidate the Zionist entity politically, economically, militarily, culturally and ideologically."

In an interview published in the International Herald Tribune Thursday, Mr. Arafat denied that the Fatah congress had adopted the resolution, which he said was contained in a draft put forward by a splinter faction but never approved. He accused Israel of carrying out an international campaign to misrepresent the PLO and said he had left the Damascus reports unchanged only because he had been preoccupied by other issues.

Mr. Kimche termed the Arafat interview with the Herald Tribune a "desperate" attempt to contain the damage caused in Europe by the Damascus resolution.

According to Israel's intelligence sources, Mr. Kimche said, the opposition to Mr. Arafat's soft tactical approach was led by top PLO official Salah Khalaf (Abu Iyad) and reflected disunity not only in the PLO umbrella organization but also within Fatah itself.

Mr. Kimche, who before becoming Foreign Ministry director-general two weeks ago, served for more than 20 years in Israel's intelligence service, the Mossad. He said open conflicts in Fatah between Mr. Arafat and aides such as Mr. Khalaf have become more commonplace in recent months because of the disputes over tactics.

He said Mr. Arafat has shown signs of losing control over even Fatah, the comparatively moderate wing of the PLO.

of the law passed last week by the Israeli Knesset (parliament) affirming Jerusalem as the country's capital, the Carter administration added that it does not see Jerusalem as "an obstacle" to continued negotiations between Israel and Egypt.

"We hope and expect the talks to go forward," said John Trautner, a State Department spokesman. He added that President Anwar Sadat of Egypt had given Washington a copy of a lengthy letter he sent to Prime Minister Menachem Begin Saturday complaining of Israeli actions on Jerusalem.

The letter said, according to officials, that Israel's moves had produced an obstacle to the negotiations and that Egypt wanted to hear Israel's views on how the talks could proceed.

Some U.S. officials had expected Mr. Sadat to suspend the negotiations. But the State Department regarded his letter as leaving open the possibility that the talks could continue. Therefore, the administration decided to try to keep the talks going and to avoid taking sides.

Mr. Trautner was instructed to assert that the Knesset vote was "unhelpful" to the negotiations because it was "a unilateral action" with regard to the status of Jerusalem.

The U.S. position is that the political status of Jerusalem should be left to negotiations involving Israel and the interested Arab parties.

As a result, Washington has recognized neither Israel's annexation of East Jerusalem in 1967 nor its confirmation of this last week.

White House officials are also sensitive to the peril of President Carter's becoming embroiled in a major dispute with Israel and with American Jews, particularly on the eve of the Democratic Party convention in New York City. As a result, spokesmen have been encouraged to avoid blaming the Israelis for any breakdown in the negotiations.

"We have made clear to the Egyptians that we want the autonomy talks to continue," Mr. Trautner said. "We don't see Jerusalem as an obstacle."

So Linowitz, Mr. Carter's special Middle East negotiator, was supposed to fly to the region later this month for talks, but an aide said yesterday that these plans were not fixed and would await the results of the Begin-Sadat exchange.

The talks on Palestinian autonomy stem from the Camp David agreements of September, 1978, which also produced the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty of March, 1979.

The parties had set the end of May 1980 as the target date for concluding negotiations on the procedures for the elections and duties of a Palestinian self-government authority in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

That goal passed without an agreement, and few officials expect one before the presidential elections in November. But the Carter administration wants at least to keep the talks alive between now and then for both political and diplomatic reasons, officials have said.

Mr. Carter specifically denies in his report that he or anyone in the White House interfered with the



UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim talks with Cambodian refugees who presented him with flowers during an inspection tour of camps near the Thai-Cambodian border in Nong Chan, Thailand Tuesday. Mr. Waldheim wants to set up a demilitarized zone on the border.

Waldheim Trip Fails to Bridge Vietnam-Thai Gap

BANGKOK, Aug. 5 (NYT) — UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim today concluded a four-day visit to Hanoi and Bangkok that failed to bridge the gap between the two countries created by the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia that was deepened by Vietnam's incursion into three Thai border villages in June.

In an interview before his departure for London, Mr. Waldheim said that both countries had stressed their willingness to talk to each other and requested that he use his offices to find a solution.

Beyond these courtesies, however, United Nations officials accompanying the secretary-general said that the two countries were presently too far apart and too suspicious of each other to expect anything better than a long drawn-out process of gradual improvement of the high tension between them.

"After my talks it is my impression that we are faced with an extremely complicated, complex situation," said Mr. Waldheim. "A solution will not be easy. Certainly it will not come soon."

Carter: Brother Didn't Influence Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

Billy Carter about his role as an intermediary in the Iranian hostage situation.

It was apparent that the White House hoped that the combined weight of the report and the president's televised answers would defuse the controversy prior to the start of the Democratic convention in New York next week.

Although the White House report contained no major new revelations, it was remarkable nonetheless. The excerpts from the president's personal diary, which he dictated into a tape recorder at the end of each day, provide a rare glimpse into his thinking about his brother, his private conversations with his aides and confidants, and his awareness of the political harm that he feared could be caused, especially within the Jewish community, by Billy Carter's stubborn refusal to register as a foreign agent for Libya.

Mr. Carter specifically denies in his report that he or anyone in the White House interfered with the

Justice Department's investigation of his brother or gave his brother advance notice of leads that were turned up in it.

"Everything that I and the White House staff did with respect to this case was designed to serve the interests of law enforcement and justice," the president wrote.

Report in First Person

The president's report, written in the first person, discloses the following:

• The president tried, repeatedly and unsuccessfully, to persuade Billy Carter to minimize his contacts with the Libyans and specifically not to make a second trip there, arguing that it would create "severe problems for us because of their threats against Sadat and because they are fighting in Uganda for Idi Amin." Despite this, Billy Carter visited Libya a second time in September 1979.

• The president recognized the risk of public criticism in using his brother as a contact with the Libyans to seek their intercession on behalf of the American hostages in Tehran, but felt it was outweighed by the need to explore every possible avenue with the Iranians. Mr. Carter said he made this decision "in good faith."

• The president confirmed that his wife first thought of using Billy Carter as a contact in the hostage crisis, discussed the idea with him by telephone and then informed the president, who asked National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski to pursue the matter. The president also revealed that in a meeting with the Libyan representative in Washington, he expressed a willingness to move toward improved "consultations and long-term relations" with Tripoli.

• The president noted, in a diary entry dated June 28, 1980, that his brother's stubborn refusal to register as a foreign agent for Libya could "become an embarrassing incident later on, particularly with American Jews."

• The president telephoned Bert Lance, his former budget director who was forced to resign in 1977, and asked him to visit Billy Carter in the hospital in February, 1979. In a diary entry, the president noted

that he asked Mr. Lance to "encourage him to take care of his health, his finances and to stay away from Libya for a while."

Jody Powell, the press secretary, explained that Lance was one of the few people Billy Carter turned to at that point for advice on his financial and personal problems. A few weeks later, Billy Carter entered the Navy Alcohol Rehabilitation Unit at Long Beach (Calif.) Naval Hospital.

• The president promised his brother in a handwritten letter that he would meet with Jack E. McGregor, Billy Carter's former commanding officer in the Marine Corps and a friend who was helping him financially.

The president did meet with Mr. McGregor at the White House on April 4, 1979, and thanked him for helping to persuade his brother to seek treatment for his drinking problem. Both the White House and Mr. McGregor said that no business deals were discussed at the meeting, although later Mr. McGregor put Billy Carter in touch with Charter Oil Co., for which the president's brother sought additional allocations of crude oil from Libya.

• The documents released with the report reveal that the president and his brother were in frequent contact concerning the latter's involvement with Libya and the question of his registering as a foreign agent. The entries from the president's diary indicate that the two men had at least eight discussions of the matter between February, 1979 and July, 1980, in addition to two letters.

In its initial reports on the matter, the White House mentioned only two conversations between the two brothers.

Billy Carter's \$220,000

The president specifically denied in the report that any of the \$220,000 payment Billy Carter received from Libya had been transferred to him or the trust that formerly operated the Carter family peanut business. He added that neither he nor the trust would receive any such payment in the future.

Addressing questions that had been raised in the press and on Capitol Hill, Mr. Carter said that on one in the White House had tipped off Billy Carter about the Justice Department's investigation of the payments he had received from Libya.

The president also defended his discussions of the matter with Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti, contending that they did not interfere with the department's investigation or conflict with administration policy regarding such contacts.

Vote Put Off On U.S. Sale Of Uranium

Delay on India Fuel Seen Helping Carter

By Graham Hovey

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (NYT) — The administration has been able to avert, at least until after the Democratic National Convention, a confrontation with Congress over President Carter's decision to sell 38 tons of nuclear fuel to India.

Administration officials had been concerned that a decisive vote against the sale in the House of Representatives, which appeared likely, would have embarrassed Mr. Carter shortly before the opening of the Democratic convention in New York next Monday.

Instead, the House Foreign Affairs Committee decided to postpone consideration of a resolution of disapproval, in the hope of finding a compromise on the issue. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee then delayed action on a companion measure.

In announcing on June 19 the decision to go ahead with the shipment of enriched uranium for the Tarapur atomic power station near Bombay, the president overruled the five-member Nuclear Regulatory Commission, which unanimously opposed the sale.

Under the Nuclear Nonproliferation Act of 1978, the two houses of Congress, by concurrent resolution, can block such a sale within 60 legislative days after the president's decision. This provision would give Congress until mid-September to act.

Administration officials conceded that if the matter had come to votes at this time, both the House Foreign Affairs Committee and the whole House would have rejected the sale by wide margins, handing the president an embarrassing defeat on a major issue.

At a recent hearing, members of the House committee heard a compromise proposal suggested by Joseph Nye Jr., a Harvard political scientist and former deputy to the undersecretary of state for security assistance, science and technology.

Mr. Nye proposed that Congress allow the administration to proceed with a first shipment of nuclear fuel, which the Tarapur plant reportedly will need soon, but delay a second supply for about two years, when India will require replenishment.

Before sending a second shipment, under Mr. Nye's proposal, the administration would certify to Congress that it had no evidence that India was preparing new nuclear explosions — it exploded an underground device in 1974 — or attempting to build nuclear weapons.

Debt Sharpens Edge of Danish Economy

(Continued from Page 1) people in Europe. Even country villages have been transformed by large, two-story brick homes built during the last 15 years.

The game is to buy as big a house as possible," explains Bjørn Nielsen, general manager of a construction company. "You get yourself into as much debt as possible, even if you have to live on bread and water for a while. As years go by, you save from taxes and inflation reduces your debt and increases the value of your property at the same time. Then, you become a rich man. You go back to steaks and you use your house to get more loans."

By the early 1970s, distortions began to appear in this overly indebted economic system. Domestic consumption was running so high that business companies neglected exports in favor of the internal market. Inflation and wage costs outpaced investment and productivity increases. The competitiveness of Danish exports declined. The world recession, brought on by steep oil price increases, was a doubly crushing blow to a country that imports virtually all its petroleum and depends heavily on trade.

High-Rate Bonds The ruling Social Democratic government, under Premier Poul Joergensen, has borrowed heavily abroad to finance the persistent payments deficit. It has also financed the public budget deficit through government bonds yielding extremely high rates of interest. And this, in turn, has drawn money away from private investment.

"It is hard for business to compete with returns of 19 percent on government bonds," says Verner Puggaard, an economist with the Federation of Danish Industries. "I am sure even a businessman would be tempted to buy a government bond instead of investing in his own

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Armenian Group Claims Attack at Consulate

LYONS, Aug. 5 (AP) — A gunman walked into the Turkish Consulate today, opened fire and wounded four persons, police said. A clandestine Armenian organization claimed responsibility. Police officers said the assailant fired his pistol at the reception desk while an accomplice stood watch outside. The two then fled. A wounded consulate clerk ran to a nearby police station to get help. An anonymous caller told the news agency Agence France-Press that the assault was the work of the Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia, which has claimed 130 bombings and killings in Europe. The former kingdom of Armenia is split between Turkey and the Soviet Union.

Chester Masters Seek Release of Exile's Family

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 5 (Reuters) — An international committee of chess grandmasters intends to launch a campaign for the release from the Soviet Union of the wife and son of exiled Viktor Korchin, a Dutch member of the committee said today. The spokesman said the aim of the committee was the reunion of the Korchin family by insisting that the Soviet authorities release Mr. Korchin's son, Igor, from imprisonment and give him and Mrs. Korchin permission to leave the Soviet Union. Mrs. Korchin has been refused an exit visa to join her husband, who left the Soviet Union in 1976 and lives in Switzerland. Their son was called up for military service after applying for emigration but went into hiding. He was detained in December and sent to a labor camp.

British Panel Urges West to Resist Russians

LONDON, Aug. 5 (UPI) — The House of Commons Foreign Affairs Committee said today that there is no evidence that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan is part of an overall grand strategy to influence the Gulf and threaten Western oil supplies.

But it said the West must provide Middle East regimes with evidence of will and ability to resist further Soviet aggression. And it said that a solution of the Palestinian problem is a key issue for stability in the area and has become "an absolute priority."

These findings highlighted a report by the 11-man all-party committee after four months of hearings on the implications of the Afghanistan intervention. Warning that the Russians are apparently prepared for a long struggle, the report said that the West must follow up its initial response with "continuing pressure to make it clear that the situation in Afghanistan is unacceptable."

S. Korea Turns Away Amnesty International

LONDON, Aug. 5 (Reuters) — Amnesty International today said South Korean authorities had refused to allow its representatives to enter the country to investigate reports of large-scale arrests and torture of political prisoners. The human-rights organization said it had sent a mission consisting of its deputy secretary-general, Dick Oosting, and an American lawyer, Edward Baker, but the South Korean embassy in Tokyo told them that the timing was inconvenient.

A spokesman for the South Korean embassy in London said the authorities had only asked Amnesty International to postpone its visit. "We have never refused to allow its representatives to enter Korea. We have simply indicated that it would be inconvenient during this period and suggested it be postponed to a more convenient time."

Zimbabwe Minister Is Questioned in Slaying

SALISBURY, Aug. 5 (AP) — A black Cabinet minister and leading nationalist has been questioned by the police in the shooting death of a white farmer, government sources said today.

Edgar Tekere, minister of manpower, is also secretary-general of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's ruling Zimbabwe African National Union. Mr. Tekere, 43, has been the center of controversy in the last two months for publicly calling for the expulsion from the country of two white heads of the Anglican Church and for backing threats by Finance Minister Edgar Nkomo to "crush" Home Affairs Minister Joshua Nkomo's Patriotic Front Party, the other black nationalist party in the government.

The farmer was killed on a farm 20 miles (32 kilometers) southwest of Salisbury, the sources said. Mr. Tekere was found by the police in a yard yesterday on an apartment block in central Salisbury.

Seoul Lawmaker Quits in Scandal

SEOUL, Aug. 5 (UPI) — Opposition lawmaker Lee Tae Hee will resign from all public posts for involvement in a scandal involving sex and bribery, the South Korean government announced today.

The Standing Committee of the National Security, a military-dominated body virtually running daily affairs in the country, said that the 46-year-old politician will not be prosecuted in return for his offer to leave public life.

The committee said that the lawmaker, abusing his political status, had sexual relations with five women and had three children born out of wedlock. He also failed to support the women and children and received money from one of them to fund his political campaign, the committee charged.

"If a firm cannot compete here, simply goes bankrupt. At least we know that the firms who survive are competitively sound on the world market, and we have to keep it that way."

One point both business and labor are still agreed upon is that Danish consumers should not be discouraged from getting into the government and changing the system of the game all at once, we want to see huge, dangerous changes in consumption patterns," says Mr. Puggaard.

"The only way I would like to see the system change is to allow workers to deduct more of their tax payments from their taxes," said Mr. Hansen, the trade unionist.

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Earthquake Hits Nepal

KATMANDU, Nepal, Aug. 5 (UPI) — Earth tremors registering 5 on the Richter scale today rocked remote areas of western Nepal, where the area's worst earthquake in 64 years killed 51 persons last week. Officials said that the final count could be much higher. The earthquake today affected 11 of the country's 75 districts.

Carrington to Visit East

LONDON, Aug. 5 (Reuters) — British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington will visit Poland and Hungary in October in order to keep lines of communication open with the European Communist bloc despite the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, official sources said today.

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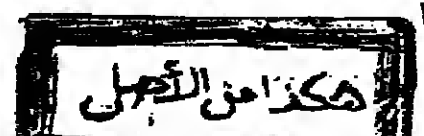
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Carter Again Appeals to 'His' Convention Delegates

By Steven Weisman

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (NYT) — President Carter, acknowledging his low standing in the opinion polls, appealed again last night to his delegates not to vote to release themselves from their pledges to support him at the Democratic convention this month.

"These are not my delegates, they're the Democratic voters' delegates," Mr. Carter said at his news conference at the White House. "This so-called open convention, which is a phrase that's been used by Sen. [Edward] Kennedy and others, is being advanced by the press as a gross misnomer," he said. "What they are actually calling for is a brokered convention, to induce those delegates to violate their signed pledge or oath that they would go to the convention and vote in accordance with the way the voters cast their ballots back home."

The open convention proposal, which would allow delegates to vote as they wish, is being advanced by Sen. Kennedy and others so that the Democratic convention might nominate someone other than Mr. Carter, who has enough delegates pledged to him to win the nomination.

The president's comments, in response to several questions, were the second time in three days that he has forcefully opposed the open convention idea. Last night he did so in the context of questions about his troubles with his brother Billy's ties to Libya, his low ratings in the polls and the nation's economic problems.

Mr. Carter acknowledged that he was now trailing Ronald Reagan, his Republican challenger, by a large margin in the polls. In 1976, he noted, however, President Gerald Ford was trailing by an even

greater margin, and Mr. Ford easily caught Mr. Carter by the election in November. "Polls go up and down," Mr. Carter said, adding that polls "ought not to be the deciding factor" in the vote for an open convention. The vote is scheduled to take place next Monday, the first day of the convention.

American Listed In Alleged Plot On Marcos, Wife

MANILA, Aug. 5 (AP) — The Philippine military announced today that it has charged the American son-in-law of a prominent industrialist and 19 Filipinos with plotting a bomb assassination of President Ferdinand Marcos and his wife.

The American, reportedly now in California, was identified as Steve Pina, son-in-law of the late Filipino industrialist and publishing magnate Eugenio Lopez Sr., who died while living in exile in the United States.

Lopez owned the Manila Chronicle newspaper as well as the Chronicle Broadcasting Network, the nation's largest television chain. His brother Fernando was vice president of the Philippines until martial law was declared by Mr. Marcos in 1972.

The 11 Filipinos in custody include former Manila newspaper executive Eduardo Oliguer. A trial of the entire 20 began last month on subversion charges but new charges were announced today after a review of the evidence.

The military described them as leaders and members of an underground movement called Light a Fire.

In a related political matter, he said that the open convention idea, coupled with talk of giving the presidential nomination to Secretary of State Edmund Muskie, had created no strain between himself and the secretary.

Answering other questions, Mr. Carter defended his administration's record in the economy and other areas. He specifically denied that the way the Billy Carter matter had been handled had contributed to a "general aura of incompetence" in his administration.

"We have economic problems," he said. "I think every nation on Earth has them — some much worse than we. We've made some progress." He then predicted "more progress" in the next few months.

Eased Racial Tensions
He also reiterated his support for economic measures to help blacks and said that his effort to send Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti to Miami had helped ease tensions there among those who felt that certain civil rights cases were not being pressed forcefully.

Asked if there were any circumstances under which he would agree to an open Democratic convention and to release his delegates, Mr. Carter replied firmly, "I have no plans to do that."

Saying he ran in all the primaries and caucuses and won about 60 percent of the 19 million Democratic votes cast, he said, "They are not

my delegates — they are the Democratic voters' delegates."

"This so-called open convention is a misnomer," he said. Those calling for it, he said, were calling for a "brokered convention" and would ask delegates to "violate their oaths" to the voters under rules which all candidates had agreed.

"This puts back 10 years the progress the Democratic party has made to democratize the process," he said. "It is a very simple clear issue — they ought to vote the way the voters back home told them to."

Asked whether he was promising in his campaign four more years of the same policies or changes in the policies, Mr. Carter responded that he was offering "four more years of the same president with changes and progress to be achieved during those four years."

Carter Picks Haiti Envoy
WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP) — President Carter announced yesterday he will nominate Henry Kimelman, a businessman, to be ambassador to Haiti. Mr. Kimelman, 59, is chairman of the board of West Indies Corp. in St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.

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The political calculation was that if those tactics prove successful, they will blunt the drive to "open" the Democratic convention and somehow deprive Mr. Carter of nomination.

"You've got to get to a point where the public and the press sense that the big news is over," said an aide to Mr. Carter's campaign. "That's why the president wanted to testify before the Senate investigating committee before the convention. His appearance on network prime time is supposed to be a culmination. It's a cathartic exercise."

It was a tactic urged on Mr. Carter not only by some of his White House aides but also by pro-Carter leaders of the convention, who were increasingly worried that Mr. Carter's support among the delegates was being eroded by the steady trickle of disclosures in the Billy Carter affair, the president's standing in the polls, and the mounting activity to release the delegates from earlier pledges.

But the White House may not want it so easy to stem the revolt. Mr. Carter's contention that he had no law, that his brother Billy had not influenced American policy toward Libya, and there had been no administration cover-up, did not silence criticism at the Senate investigation yesterday.

Unusual, If Not Bizarre
On the Republican side, Sen. Richard Lugar of Indiana called the president's use of his brother as a diplomatic intermediary "unusual if not bizarre," and a Democrat, Sen. Frank Lautenberg of New Jersey, questioned whether the State Department would have turned to someone whose background was basically "a gas-station operator."

They and others echoed the politically damaging charge by Sen. Robert Byrd, the majority leader, at Mr. Carter's "bad judgment and rather amateurish handling of foreign policy. The immediate question was whether the White House documents released yesterday would strengthen this criticism: they showed the president vacillating between approving and discouraging his brother's contacts with the Libyans at some times, and encouraging them at other times.

In October, 1978, for example, a president said he had sent his brother a State Department report and a handwritten note commending him on his successful visit under "dry" circumstances.

By early the next year, he said he was deploring some of his brother's remarks about Libya and American

diplomats. In a broadcast monitored in London, said the parliament rejected Mr. Madani's credentials by a vote of 176-1, with seven abstentions. The radio also reported that revolutionary guards swooped down on a house in north Tehran at dawn today and arrested a brother of Iran's former Washington ambassador, Ardeshir Zahedi.

U.S. Journalist Called to Testify In Moscow Case
MOSCOW, Aug. 5 (WP) — A Soviet prosecutor yesterday notified Kevin Klose, the correspondent of The Washington Post, that he was to appear as a witness in an unspecified legal proceeding.

Mr. Klose, who was recently criticized in the official press for dispatches about reported strikes in Soviet auto plants, said that he was not told clearly whether it was a civil or a criminal case.

He said that he had received written notice that he was to appear today before a prosecutor named Ponomarev at the Moscow city prosecutor's office. When Mr. Klose telephoned to find out what the case was about, he was told his appearance was a matter of urgency.

Mr. Klose, who has been here since the summer of 1977, said that he told the prosecutor that he had planned to leave for the United States on a vacation this morning. After several exchanges, Mr. Klose said, Mr. Ponomarev agreed that "our conversation can be continued" after he returned on Sept. 10, and gave him permission to leave.

Mr. Klose did not refuse to appear as a witness. Soviet law makes such refusal punishable by up to six months' forced labor or a 50-ruble (\$75) fine.

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Carter Press Conference: Trying to Turn the Corner

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Billy Carter watched the presidential news conference at a motel in Americus, Ga., Monday night. The president denied any influence by his brother over U.S. policies regarding Libya.

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Ex-Ministers in U.K. Assail Labor Leftists

By R.W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, Aug. 5 (NYT) — Three leaders of the Labor Party who served in the Cabinet of former Prime Minister James Callaghan have issued a call to arms against their party's left wing.

In an open letter published last week in two national newspapers, The Guardian and The Mirror, the three stepped up the internal war that threatens to split the party and all but guarantees a turbulent party conference this fall.

The three are David Owen, William Rodgers and Shirley Williams. Mr. Owen, 42, Mr. Rodgers, 51, and Mrs. Williams, 50, are all considered potential leaders of the party.

They attacked the party's national executive committee for supporting policies such as unilateral nuclear disarmament, withdrawal from the European Common Market and protectionism.

The left-wing majority on the committee, they said, wants policies "based on bureaucratic centralism and state control, policies that offer no improvement in the quality of life here in Britain and that appeal only to a doctrinaire minority of party supporters."

"Such policies," the three politicians added, "are deeply unattractive to the very voters we need to win, and to win back."

Mr. Owen, Mr. Rodgers and Mrs. Williams argued that if the national executive had its way, support for a new party proposed by Roy Jenkins, another former Labor Cabinet

minister, would increase rapidly. They reiterated their refusal to support Mr. Jenkins. But they issued a blunt warning: "If the Labor Party abandons its democratic and internationalist principles the argument may grow for a new democratic socialist party to establish itself as a party of conscience and reform committed to those principles."

The language of the 3,000-word letter was unusually strong, and it brought a sharp rejoinder from the more radical members of the party. Frank Allaun, a former party chairman and a member of the national executive, called on Mr. Owen to resign as shadow energy spokesman and Mr. Rodgers as shadow defense spokesman, and on Mrs. Williams to resign as a member of the executive.

"In attacking the national executive committee," he said, "these three right-wingers are attacking the Labor Party itself — that is, the trade unions and constituency parties which comprise it."

Mr. Owen, Mr. Rodgers and Mrs. Williams by implication attacked not only Anthony Wedgwood Benn, the leader of the left, but also Mr. Callaghan, the leader of the party and of its right wing. They said they could not accept the view of those who "believe that soft words and a little skillful evasion of the issues can paper over the cracks again."

Radical Course

The struggle in the Labor Party is taking place as Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has committed her Conservative Party to a radical course. Mr. Benn and his allies believe Labor must respond with an equally radical program, and they insist that the party would have won last year if Mr. Callaghan had not been overly moderate.

In their letter, the three Labor leaders said that "the election results indicate that the opposite is true." Noting that the Communists and other similar parties fared badly, they asserted, "the voters who deserted Labor did not go to the far left; they went to the Tories."

At the party conference, which opens in Blackpool on Sept. 29, the conflict will take place on two levels. Mr. Owen, Mr. Rodgers, Mrs. Williams and their allies will be trying to prevail in the ideological disputes — the Common Market, nuclear weapons, the mixed economy, incomes policy — and on organizational issues.

The executive committee is pressing for three changes, all of which would increase the power of the left and decrease that of the parliamentary party, which is dominated by the right. The proposed changes would give the executive committee the exclusive right to draw up the party election manifesto, or platform; would widen the group that votes for the party leader, who is now chosen solely by party members in Parliament; and would force all Labor MPs to seek re-election before each election rather than gaining re-election automatically.

Soviet Boy Put In Illinois Care Until After Tests

CHICAGO, Aug. 5 (AP) — A Circuit Court judge ruled yesterday that a 12-year-old Ukrainian boy and his sister were in need of state supervision and psychological tests, frustrating at least temporarily their parents' attempts to take the boy back to the Soviet Union.

After a closed-door meeting with lawyers, Judge Joseph Mooney recommended that Walter Polovchak and his sister, Natalie, 17, live for now with an aunt and uncle in Chicago, but he ordered them to visit their parents at least three times a week. He also ordered them placed in the custody of the Department of Children and Family Services until a Sept. 9 hearing on their status.

Lois Lipton, an American Civil Liberties Union lawyer present in the judge's chambers, said later that "the judge's intent is to return the child to his parents when he deems it appropriate." The ACLU is representing Walter's parents.

Walter was granted temporary political asylum in the United States when he said that he did not want to return to the Ukraine with his parents, who immigrated from there seven months ago and then decided to return. Natalie has her own visa and also wants to remain in the United States.



"We'll have to allow for a little adjustment in the year 2100," he said.

His eyes twinkled. The finely-edged gold case gleamed in his hand.

This was no ordinary watch.

Its exquisitely enameled face showed the day, the month and the phases of the moon as well as the time and date.

The man explained how months of craftsmanship had made this "Perpetual Calendar" one of the most sophisticated and accurate timepieces ever created by the human hand.

Except for one small omission.

"Following the normal four-year cycle," he elaborated, "2100 should be a leap year. But it's not. It happens to be the one year in centuries in which our calendar catches up. There'll be no February 29th in 2100."

"That will make it difficult," I commented, "for any lovely young lady wanting to propose to me."



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AUGUST FREEZE — One of the best hot-weather jobs in Chisasso, Switzerland, is loading ice onto the international fruit and vegetable rail cars moving north from Italy.

Austria Shaken by Complex Hospital Construction Bribery Scandal

By Stephen H. Miller

VIENNA (AP) — Politics in normally placid Austria have been fired up by a bribery scandal described as the biggest in the country's postwar history.

Hundreds of millions of schillings are believed to be changing hands illegally in the building of Vienna's new general hospital, whose two square towers dominate the city skyline.

Chancellor Bruno Kreisky has been pressed by Austrian newsmen about calling new elections over the affair, one so complicated that television commentators have used charts to explain it to viewers.

Jailed for Investigation

Meanwhile, seven businessmen and two minor public officials have been jailed pending investigation.

Austria's opposition People's Party has used the scandal to attack Mr. Kreisky's Socialists — and both parties have used it to batter the small Freedom Party.

Ranking officials of the Kreisky government steadily deny any top-level responsibility in the affair, which has brought reports of mysterious bank accounts in Liechtenstein, involving jewelry, gold bars, and a mysterious yacht.

"If there is scandal, then it is that something happened within the circle of private firms," Finance Minister Hannes Androsch said at a news conference last week.

Mr. Androsch is the owner of a tax consulting firm that, early in the hospital affair, was found to have received business related to the project. The project is costing the equivalent of \$3.25 billion and was in the planning stage for about 20 years.

The finance minister has protested that he has not been involved in his firm's management since he

joined the government. A former manager of the firm has been quoted by newspapers as saying it got its business, even though foreign firms put in lower bids, because it was the only one that met contract specifications.

A court commission and a parliamentary committee are investigating payoff allegations, first made by the Austrian magazine Profil.

Britain's Arab Boom Goes Bust

By Nikki Finke

LONDON (AP) — The Arab boom in Britain has gone bust.

Fed up with the country's rising prices and disgusted with what they regard as the greed of some London entrepreneurs, many of the oil-rich Arabs who poured billions of dollars into Britain's economy during the 1970s are moving to the United States.

"They were being ripped off. I don't blame them for going away," lamented James McCormack, a London car rental agent who has leased Rolls Royces and Mercedes automobiles to the Saudi royal family. "It has gotten so bad that as soon as Britons see an Arab coming, they charge prices that look like telephone numbers."

"The Arabs have packed their tents and run away," the London Daily Mail said in a recent commentary. "Britain, and especially London, has killed the goose that laid the golden egg."

Though Arab account for only 6 percent of Britain's foreign visitors, they make up nearly 16 percent of Britain's tourist revenue, according to the British Tourist Authority.

Spending Spree

It says Middle East visitors poured the equivalent of \$1 billion into Britain's tourist trade in 1978, the year when the Arab spending spree reached its height in this country.

Since then, however, the number of visitors has declined. About 638,000 Arab tourists came to Britain in 1978, but the number decreased to 60,000 in 1979 and are expected to go down by an additional 100,000 by the end of 1980, Tourist Authority officials say.

"There is a steady decline," said David Barrow, head of the tourist authority's Middle Eastern desk, which is trying to lure the Arabs back to Britain. "My own feeling is that we have made many, many mistakes."

Eager to invest their oil profits when the fuel price quadrupled af-

ter the 1973 Middle East War, the Arabs soon displaced Americans as Britain's biggest spenders in the last decade.

The effect of the Arab boom was evident almost everywhere. London taxis began carrying posters advertising restaurants that cater to Middle Eastern tastes. Many hotels posted signs in Arabic. Banks boasted about the ease with which Arabs can transfer funds from the Gulf.

But soon some Britons began to complain about London catering to the Arab trade. The Arab visitors, who arrived with cash ready to buy everything in sight, were blamed for London's rising property values, soaring apartment rents and even the rising cost of jewelry and clothes in the top shops.

"I am amazed at people's double standards," said Raymond Bloomfield, whose London real estate firm has handled many deals for Arabs wishing to invest in Britain's prime property. "They will play hell with me for selling someone else's house to an Arab and then, when they come to sell their own, they ask me if I've got any good Arabs on my books."

"Shrewd and Careful" Commented one diplomat at the United Arab Emirates Embassy here: "The image of the British as being rather fair has been severely tarnished in recent years. My impression is that Arabs are no longer naive about this and are now shrewd and careful."

Britain's inflation rate this year has surged past 21 percent and a strengthening pound has made the Arabs' buying power in Britain weaker. The car-life business with Arabs, for example, is down as much as 75 percent this year over 1978, executives say, and 35 percent less clothing is being bought by Middle East tourists.

At the Harley Street Clinic where rooms cost the equivalent of \$150 to \$200 a day in a country where medical care is provided free to its citizens, the number of patients from the Middle East has dropped 30 percent, officials say.

"Doctors and dentists had come to think that every day was Christmas Day," explained Dr. Stanley Balfour-Lynn, chairman and chief executive of American Medical [Europe] Ltd., which runs the prestigious Harley Street Clinic and Princess Grace Hospital. "Arabs can get cheaper treatment elsewhere — and they are."

The consensus among shop owners, government officials and others involved in the tourist trade is that the Arabs see greener pastures in the United States, especially in California and Florida, which have climates similar to those of their homelands.

"It's half as dear over there as it is here," said Mr. Barrow. "British inflation, the strong pound and the value-added tax all impacted on visitors to our country, including the Arab. It is a mistake to think of every Arab having an oil well in his back garden — many of them are watching their money like everyone else."

Roosevelt Was Fascinated by Reports Fiction by Agent at Vatican Duped the OSS

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (WP) — When he went to work for the Vatican in mid-1944, Virgilio Scattolini also went to work for the Office of Strategic Services, the wartime precursor of the CIA.

Overnight, Scattolini became a prize agent of the OSS. His reports were so prolific and valuable that the OSS kept one man in Italy doing nothing but translating and cabling them to Washington.

The verbatim accounts of private meetings between Pope Pius XII and church leaders were priceless pieces of European intelligence. Scattolini's recitations of the pope's secret audiences with German and Japanese ambassadors to the Holy See rang so true that the cables were rushed to the White House for President Franklin Roosevelt.

Keep them coming, the president's secretary, Grace Tully, wrote the OSS in 1945. "The president finds this material most interesting and reads every one carefully."

Peace Feelers

Scattolini was the intelligence source for the first peace feelers from Japan and the first signs of civil unrest in war-torn Germany. He told Washington what the Russians were telling the Japanese in the Pacific. He flashed the news that Japan was thinking of breaking its axis with Germany and that Japan's industrialists were gaining influence over Japan's militarists.

There was only one problem with Scattolini's reports. He made them all up.

He concocted his fictional dispatches because he needed the \$500 a month the OSS was paying. He invented papal meetings. He fabricated dialogue. He lied for the better part of a year about what went on inside the Vatican.

When the OSS realized how badly it had been taken, two of its top officials buried the Scattolini file. 1,700 cables and documents — on a farm in Maryland.

The file was unearthed around 1960 and returned to the CIA, where it has resided in secrecy for 20 years. This is the first public account of the embarrassing episode. Sources say the documents were given back to the CIA by one of the persons who buried them, as part payment for being rehired.

Two presidents, Roosevelt and Truman, died not knowing that the Vatican files they read so avidly were false. Best-selling books were published about U.S. intelligence exploits, including what came out of the Vatican, their authors unaware of Scattolini and his fraud.

Those taken in by Scattolini's sham read like a "Who's Who" of U.S. intelligence. They included OSS chief William Donovan and James Angleton, head of CIA counterintelligence for a quarter-century. He was Scattolini's case officer in Rome in 1944 and 1945.

"This operation provides an un-

sual illustration of a papermill or fabrication operation," reads an understated 1949 CIA footnote to the Scattolini file. "It also illustrates the danger of accepting at face value the product of an intelligence operation which has not been secured by adequate counterespionage investigation."

Public Domain

The file is now in the public domain, due largely to a quest for information about the Vatican's role in World War II by Robert Graham, a Jesuit priest. A native of San Francisco and a Vatican historian for the last 15 years, Mr. Graham tracked down the file and sprung it loose from the CIA last year with a Freedom of Information Act request.

There is no evidence anywhere in the CIA's Scattolini file that any U.S. intelligence agent ever met him. Mr. Angleton was his controlling officer, but never laid eyes on Scattolini. Mr. Angleton's contact was an Italian named Filippo Setaccioli, who collected Scattolini's reports and passed them on.

The Angleton contact said Scattolini was in direct contact with the Vatican secretary of state, who was Monsignor Giovanni Battista Montini, later Pope Paul VI. Among other things, Montini had custody of the Vatican archives where Scattolini said the minutes of the pope's most secret audiences were kept.

"This operation provides an unusual illustration of a papermill or fabrication operation," reads an understated 1949 CIA footnote to the Scattolini file. "It also illustrates the danger of accepting at face value the product of an intelligence operation which has not been secured by adequate counterespionage investigation."

"The procedure of the papal audiences," says one document in the CIA file, "is the following: After each audience, Monsignor Pio Rognoni, private secretary of the pope, bears personally from the pope what was said. He often makes a rough copy that this may be so that it may be registered in the archives."

In fact, according to Graham, no minutes were made of any audience. Pope Pius had, even today, he said, no records anywhere in the archives of Pius XII with names, church leaders or else.

"If he kept any records, we sure don't have them," Mr. Graham said. "Even when Churchill came to see the pope after the fall of Rome in 1944, we have no record of their conversation."

That did not deter Scattolini. He transcribed no fewer than 20 audiences he said the pope held and sent them to the OSS. He passed on the exact dialogue of audiences the pope supposedly had with Roosevelt aide Harry Hopkins, U.S. 8th Army Gen. Mark Clark, U.S. Ambassador Myron Taylor, Jesuit commander-in-chief Norberto Boynon, Japanese Ambassador Kato Harada and Gen. Dwight Eisenhower.

A sometime writer of pornography, Scattolini brought skill to the task of inventing dialogue. He had the pope say he was considering the nomination of New York's Cardinal Spellman to be Vatican secretary of state. The appointment Scattolini's fictional pope said could lead to Spellman's election as the first U.S. pope.

Great Dialogue Scattolini's papal dialogue of fered grand speculations. He had the pope tell Cardinal Pietro Fumasoni Biondi: "Defeat will change Japanese mentality for the better, it will develop the best qualities of that people, and Japan will become promising ground for the propagation of Catholicism."

But Scattolini made a major mistake. He invented a Vatican meeting between Taylor, the U.S. ambassador, and Harada, his Japanese counterpart, at which he reported they discussed the possibility of peace. It was the first fact-to-face meeting of any U.S. and Japanese diplomat since Pearl Harbor. U.S. intelligence circles were agog.

Someone asked the State Department to cable Taylor in Rome for more details. Back came Taylor's reply: "I have not seen or talked with Ken Harada. I do not even know Ken Harada."

Incredibly, the OSS still refused to accept the idea that Scattolini had been fabricating his Vatican reports. The OSS continued to pay him \$500 a month for his papal audience reports until the end of the war in the Pacific. Only one thing changed: The OSS stopped passing the reports on to the White House and State Department.

When the war ended, the secret intelligence branch of the OSS lost all interest in Scattolini. But the counterintelligence branch did not.

New Clients Scattolini stayed in business in the postwar years, peddling Vatican information to the Italians, the Argentines and even the Swiss. U.S. counterintelligence did nothing to stop his commerce, but kept an eye on him.

Then, during the 1943 elections in Italy, Vatican "documents" suddenly showed up in wide circulation by the Communist-dominated Popular Democratic Front, part of an anti-clerical campaign organized in the campaign's crucial final months. The source of the documents was Scattolini.

It was too much for CIA counterintelligence. Two top OSS officials flew to Rome for an audience with the pope and showed him their documentation of Scattolini's frauds. The pope called in the Italian police, and Scattolini was arrested under an Italian law that prohibits defecation from harming Italy's relations with the Vatican.

Scattolini admitted his frauds. Yes, he fabricated documents showing the Vatican to be in cahoots with the Italian and U.S. governments. Yes, he made up conversations between the pope and the Italian president. Yes, he invented talks between the U.S. ambassador and the secretary-general of the Jesuits. He was sent to prison.

"He was a counterfeit spy," said Mr. Graham. "A plain Italian journalist with a powerful imagination and no scruples. He took Uncle Sam — hook, line and sinker."

4 Quakes Recorded Near U.S. Volcano VANCOUVER, Wash., Aug. 5 (AP) — Four small earthquakes were recorded yesterday south of Mount St. Helens as firefighters continued to battle smoldering fires left by the volcano's eruption on May 18.

The earthquakes near Marble Mountain, a non-volcanic peak, occurred along a regular fault and appeared to be unrelated to any volcanic activity, scientists said.

Obituaries

Ella Winter Stewart, Activist of 1930s

LONDON, Aug. 5 (AP) — Ella Winter Stewart, 82, an early champion of migrant farm workers in Southern California, died here early this morning, three days after the death of her husband, scriptwriter Donald Ogden Stewart.

Mrs. Stewart was born in Melbourne, Australia. Her family came to London in 1910 and she was graduated from the London School of Economics. Harold Laski, a professor at the school and a leading British Socialist, recommended her as an assistant to the U.S. delegation to the Versailles peace conference following World War I.

While there she met and fell in love with American journalist and muckraker Lincoln Steffens. They married in 1924.

The family moved to Carmel, Calif., in 1926. In 1931 she went to the Soviet Union and on the basis of her visit wrote a book called "Red Virtue" about the new roles women were playing in Soviet life.

In the 1930s she engaged in radical activities largely centered on the struggles of migrant farm workers around Salinas, Calif.

After the death of Steffens in 1936, she married Donald Ogden Stewart in 1938. Mr. Stewart, 85, who won an Oscar for "The Philadelphia Story," died here Saturday.

In 1944, working for The New York Post, she went to wartime Russia, after which she published a second book, "I Saw the Russian People."

She devoted herself to peace congresses in the late 1940s to try to prevent a confrontation between the Soviet Union and the United States. She was blacklisted during the era of Sen. Joseph McCarthy and the couple settled in London in 1950.

Rep. Harold Runnels

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (AP) — Rep. Harold Runnels, 56, a New

Mexico Democrat, died early this morning.

He was elected to the House of Representatives from New Mexico's 2nd Congressional District in 1970. In 1978 he became the first person in New Mexico to be elected to Congress without opposition since statehood.

Gustav J. Bujkovsky SAN DIEGO, Aug. 5 (AP) — Gustav J. Bujkovsky, 65, a Hungarian World War II underground hero who became an internationally known microfilming expert, died here yesterday.

He was admitted to the United States with his family in 1953. An engineer, he worked as a janitor and dishwasher before eventually becoming president of an international management consulting firm and executive secretary of the International Micrographic Congress, a trade organization.

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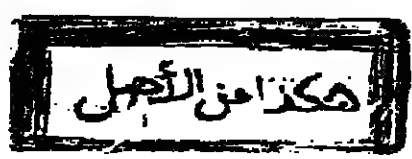
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The Ayatollah and the Law

Ayatollah Khomeini has now spoken up in behalf of his Iranian supporters, guests in the United States, who succeeded in bringing about a confrontation with the authorities in the District of Columbia two Sundays ago. He suggests that they are being "tortured" and otherwise mistreated in the federal prisons in which they are held. Implicit in his words, and explicit in the words of others in Tehran, is a threat to make the 52 U.S. hostages pay — that is, pay more than they already have or otherwise would.

We think the ayatollah can safely relax. For his own reasons, he may wish to send expressions of solidarity to his countrymen, who have carried from the streets to their cells their refusal to acknowledge the writ of the U.S. government. What he may not fully understand, however, is that the United States is a country in which threats against the U.S. hostages are not necessary to ensure the fair treatment of the Iranian detainees. There is a framework of law and a tradition of due process, and these protect even foreigners who show contempt for them. That is precisely the difference between the United States and Iran.

Apparently to embarrass the U.S. government, the protesters are fasting. To complicate legal proceedings, they have been slow to provide personal data. But there are

humane ways to cope with a hunger strike and there are ways consistent with law and regulation to deal with immigration suspects. This is what should be done. It is, simply, the American way. The un-American way would be to suspend accepted standards of humane treatment and legality in order to punish the Iranians or to throw them out.

The contrast is irritating between the illegal, unjustified and punitive captivity of the U.S. diplomats and the privileges available to Ayatollah Khomeini's supporters. The latter have been able to live, study or work in the United States and to exercise a right of protest unknown in their homeland. Police who may have roughed up some of them at once came under challenge. In jail, they receive visitors and lawyers, are offered food on a Ramadan schedule, make phone calls, etc. It is especially galling that, having evidently violated the terms on which they were admitted to the United States, they resist submitting themselves to a legal deportation proceeding.

But just as the threats of the ayatollah should not lead Americans to treat the Iranian suspects better than the law dictates, so the irritation of Americans should not lead to treating them worse.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Back to the Gold Standard?

The Republican platform hints at a return to the gold standard. What is ome to make of that? It's true that a platform is not legally binding. After the campaign gets under way, it's what the candidates say that will count. But platforms reflect currents running in the parties, and views of the world. On those terms, they should not be entirely dismissed.

The platform declares: "The severing of the dollar's link with real commodities in the 1960s and 1970s, in order to pursue economic goals other than dollar stability, has unleashed hyper-inflationary forces at home and monetary disorder abroad." The real commodity foremost in the authors' minds, they say, was gold. The next sentence declares that it is now urgently necessary to restore "a dependable monetary standard." Since the people who wrote that language — Reps. Jack Kemp and David Stockman among them — are rising figures in the party, gold seems to be on the way back, at least in the political commodity markets.

In reality, the gold standard was in effect for only a short period — from the 1870s to the outbreak of World War I — and even then was never rigorously enforced. Those four decades were, incidentally, a time of repeated panics and crashes. In the United States there was inflation after the turn of the century because the price of gold fell. The idea that gold can promise stability is, on the historical record, incorrect.

Instead, it seems to work the other way

around. A gold standard is too rigid to survive amid rapid economic change. The attempt to resurrect it after World War I proved costly and unsuccessful. Over the past decade, it wasn't U.S. inflation that pushed the price of gold up over \$600 an ounce. It was, above all else, the sudden increase in oil revenues and the enormous flows of cash to citizens of small and unstable countries, who wanted their wealth in a form that was portable in an emergency and not easily tracked by the tax authorities. Their grab for gold would have destroyed any gold-based currency system in the 1970s.

But if the gold standard is a failure as practical policy, it continues to have importance as an expression of distrust for government itself. To those who embrace it, the charm of the gold standard is its automaticity. When a country begins to live above its means, its balance of payments goes into deficit and gold flows abroad. That shrinks the money supply, forcing business decline and unemployment. Inflation is avoided, although other economic evils are not.

The gold standard appeals to people who believe that calculated decisions by government can only make matters worse for the economy — that it's better to leave everything to the blind workings of a mechanical system. The return to a gold standard is a fantasy, but it floats on a suspicion of public policy that is altogether real.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Live by the Sword ...

There has been an interesting development in Chile. Recently, gunmen assassinated the colonel who runs the army's intelligence school. The killing seems to be of a piece with some recent hank robberies and other signs of what the military dictatorship of President Augusto Pinochet suspects is the start of an "urban guerrilla war" mounted by extremists of the left. President Pinochet, who runs a tight ship, has thrown his full security resources — and they are formidable — into the hunt for the killers. Hundreds are reported to have been arrested. Few doubt that the assassins, if they are apprehended, will be dealt with severely. And not only the assassins.

Serious business, terrorism. All right-thinking people have got to be against it. If President Pinochet is really out looking for assassins, however, then — you will have guessed it — we have a suggestion for him. He should go calling on his close friend, Gen. Juan Manuel Contreras Sepulveda, the former head of the secret policy agency known

as DINA, and on Col. Pedro Espinoza and Capt. Armando Fernandez Larios. Those are the gentlemen, according to testimony in a Washington courtroom by one of their former agents, who planned the assassination of former Chilean Ambassador Orlando Letelier, who died with a U.S. colleague in a car bomb explosion in Washington in 1976.

President Pinochet, seven years after he took power, remains a pariah in the eyes of all but a few like-minded Latin leaders. He was even set up and publicly humiliated a few months ago by the Philippines' Ferdinand Marcos, himself on beauty in the human rights department. No single act has done more to solidify that pariah status than the commission and the cover-up of the Letelier murder. No doubt President Pinochet believes that he deserves wide support in his war against the terrorism directed at his rule. Let him show he also opposes the conduct of terrorism by his own regime.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Better Than Khomeini?

Regarded objectively, the deposed shah's regime had its good and bad aspects. He genuinely intended to guide his country towards better times in which it would be attuned to the present day. To do so, he instituted reforms which, though popular among the rural peasants brought him the enmity of the

magnates and the landowning Shiite clergy. Finally, he allowed himself to be stampeded into over-rapid modernization and Westernization, which Iran proved unable to digest. Betrayed by his Western allies, the shah had little alternative other than to leave his country and abandon it to Khomeini's chaos.

— From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 6, 1905

BERLIN — A telegram from Couat von Goetzen, governor of German East Africa, reporting disturbances among the natives of the Matumbi mountains, near Kilwa, has caused uneasiness in official circles here. The news comes as a disagreeable surprise. The suppression of the South-West African rebellion has already cost 400 million marks without any tangible result and it had been assumed that permanent quiet had been secured in East Africa after the severe struggles of the first part of occupation. The origin of the movement is the hut tax, about which frequent revolts have already occurred. Troops from Lindi have already been sent to quell the rebellion.

Fifty Years Ago

August 6, 1930

ASHLAND, Ky. — With only four more hours to perch before reaching his long-cherished tree-sitting record of 500 hours, a youthful "silly season" champion toppled today from his favorite limb and died of a broken neck. He was Nelson MacIntosh. The lad had been up 496 hours and had won the hypothetical world championship, but had refused to quit until his favorite "even figure" of 500 hours had been set. Just as his mother was hurrying to the base of the tree with a hot refueling meal, MacIntosh lost his balance from fatigue. He fell 40 feet and did not recover consciousness. Tree-sitting, which has become quite a craze in the Middle West, numbers several victims.



Reading Signals From North Korea

By Stephen J. Solarz

WASHINGTON — If a third world war ever breaks out, it is more likely to occur as a result of a renewed conflict in Korea than over almost any other regional crisis.

The two Koreas, separated only by a narrow demilitarized zone, have more than a million men under arms. In addition, there are almost 40,000 U.S. soldiers in South Korea, most of them just south of the demilitarized zone, who would inevitably be involved in any warfare. Furthermore, the United States has a mutual defense treaty with South Korea that obligates the United States to come to South Korea's defense should it once again be the victim of aggression.

Given the potentially explosive military situation there, and the U.S. desire to prevent the outbreak of another war in which it would surely be involved, it is clearly in the interest of the United States to explore all possibilities for a reduction of tensions on the Korean peninsula.

Unfortunately, in the absence of virtually any contacts of even an informal nature with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for 35 years, it has proved extremely difficult to realize this objective.

Learn

Consequently, when I was invited to visit North Korea, on the suggestion of Norodom Sihanouk, the former leader of Cambodia, I decided to accept. Although I had no intention of trying to negotiate a settlement of the Korean problem, I did think it was important to learn firsthand the North Korean view of the Korean situation and to ascertain whether or not Kim Il Sung, the president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was prepared to make any concessions that could lead to a reduction of tensions on the Korean peninsula.

Before going to North Korea, I first went to Seoul to get the benefit of the views of the South Korean government on North-South relations and a variety of other related issues.

During the five days I was in North Korea, I had extensive conversations with government leaders. I met for four hours with President Kim at a guest house in the Hamhung area, and for nine hours with Kim Yong Nam, director of the international affairs department of the Korean Workers' Party and a member of the top-level political committee.

At the same time that President Kim explained the views of his government on these questions to me, our discussions also gave me an opportunity to explain to him the positions of the U.S. government, which I support, concerning the presence of U.S. forces in South Korea and the basis on which the United States might enter into direct official contact with the Democratic People's Republic.

Rejection

During the course of our conversation, President Kim made it clear that North Korea had not changed its position on a number of the more fundamental matters currently dividing his country from both the United States and South Korea. For example, although he emphatically restated his call for the withdrawal of all U.S. forces from South Korea, he refused to accept the right of South Korea to participate as a full and independent partner in the peace negotiations.

President Kim also rejected the formula of cross-recognition, whereby the United States would agree to institute either informal or formal contacts with North Korea, provided that the Soviet Union and/or the People's Republic of China agreed to establish the same level of contacts with South Korea.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

Furthermore, he rejected out of hand a variety of tension-reducing and confidence-building military measures that I suggested could be adopted, including the genuine demilitarization of the demilitarized zone, the establishment of joint patrols in the DMZ as called for by the armistice agreement, the creation of joint teams to repair the markers along the demarcation line and the provision of advance notification of military exercises. He said it would not be possible to reach agreement on such matters as long as the United States continued, as he put it, its policy of confrontation with North Korea and of providing military assistance to South Korea.

In response to President Kim's observations, I pointed out to him that it would be unrealistic to expect the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea in the absence of a significant reduction of tensions on the Korean peninsula and that there was, in my judgment, no real possibility of direct talks or trade between the United States and his country without comparable contacts and relations between China and/or the Soviet Union and South Korea.

Flexibility

Despite President Kim's unyielding position on security issues, he did provide indications of flexibility on other matters of mutual interest and concern. First, he indicated that North Korea would be willing to participate in cultural, scholarly

and other kinds of exchanges with the United States, even in the absence of any direct diplomatic contacts between the two nations. I would hope that such exchanges could take place. I believe that the United States has a very real interest in encouraging North Korea to move out of its self-imposed isolation and toward improved relations with the United States and the West.

Even informal, congressional contacts between the two countries, such as would occur in these exchanges, could lead to the adoption of more realistic attitudes on North Korea's part, particularly concerning its relationship with South Korea. Pioneering diplomacy paved the way for a significant improvement in U.S. relations with the People's Republic of China, and it is not inconceivable that it could do the same for relations with North Korea.

Trade

Second, President Kim indicated his willingness to enter into an agreement with South Korea with-out preconditions on the reunion of families and the exchange of mail. He said that North Korea would no longer insist, as it has in the past, on the repeal of the anti-Communist law in South Korea as a condition for agreement on such matters.

Third, North Korea would be willing to enter into trade relations with South Korea, once again without any preconditions.

I consider these proposals to be encouraging gestures that, if translated into reality, could contribute significantly to a reduction of tensions on the Korean peninsula and to a better relationship between the peoples of North Korea and the United States.

What emerges most clearly from my conversations with both Kim Il Sung and Kim Yong Nam is the extent to which reunification is not only the major objective of North Korea, but the primary touchstone against which different policies and proposals are evaluated. The most significant differences between us, in these terms, is not the desirability of peaceful reunification but how best to achieve it.

It was not, of course, possible to find a basis for the resolution of all the differences between North Korea and the United States in the course of a single visit. But I believe that our conversations constituted a good beginning. Whether any of these promising openings leads to further progress remains to be seen. But whatever may happen in the future, I'm rather inclined to agree with Winston Churchill, who once said that "it's better to jaw, jaw, than to war, war."

Rep. Stephen J. Solarz, D-N.Y., was the first U.S. congressman to visit North Korea. He is a member of the House International Relations Committee and wrote this article for the Los Angeles Times.

French Textbooks on the U.S.

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Schoolbook prejudices can become the lifelong biases of those who study with those books. But they are also important for what they tell about the attitudes of those who write the schoolbooks. Since these writers usually are not specialists in particular subjects, but specialists in textbooks, what they say is likely to be a fairly accurate reflection of the conventional wisdom — and prejudices — of the society in which they write. Or at least the conventional notions of those serious-minded people who run the schools in our various countries.

Frances Fitzgerald, in the United States, has recently published a devastating account of how the writers of U.S. history textbooks in the last few decades have cravenly conformed to the passing prejudices of the country.

Another American, who is one of the very best foreign interpreters of French society, Laurence Wylie, has been examining what French schoolchildren are taught about the United States. Wylie is professor of French civilization at Harvard but is best known for his indispensable study of everyday French life, "Village in the Vaucluse." He and Sarelle Henriquez, his collaborator in this project, sponsored by the French-American Foundation, recently spoke about their findings to a small group in Paris. Their study has yet to be published, and the things that struck this writer as particularly interesting may not prove the most important or significant findings of the final report. Nonetheless, there are some things to be said.

Cut Off

Some of their findings are unsurprising. The French school texts tend to present Americans as cut off from their roots in European culture, deprived of history. The American child is said to be king of American life — and something of a monster. Americans are described as addicted to change, youthful in spirit. The success of the United States is, however, attributed (rather grudgingly) to the natural wealth of the American continent and not to the spirit (youthful or otherwise), character or hard work of Americans. Material consumption is said to be the national religion. All Americans are supposed to want to be rich, and the culture is one of comfort and pleasure. Americans are presented as a trifle simple.

But there are some less predictable views to be found in these French school text interpretations of the United States. Americans are said to be idealists, confusing ideas

with realities. But this idealism, while it sometimes has bad results, and is responsible for some of the confusion in U.S. political life, also leads Americans into great adventures and idealistic experiments where more timid and cynical Europeans would shrink to go. Thus the exuberance and originality of U.S. civilization.

Bad Conscience

The materialism of American life is all-pervasive, according to these school texts, but is accompanied by a bad conscience, which comes from the Protestant-Puritan inheritance. U.S. violence is described, but given a dialectical interpretation. What happened to the American Indians during the march to the West, and to the slaves, as well as the high level of violence in ordinary society, are said to show that Americans will stop at nothing to impose and defend their way of life. Thus violence is presented as voluntary, and expedient. Americans are dangerous. But then the United States is also presented as the prototypically modern country, and the future (France's, as well as that of Western society as a whole) is said to depend upon the United States.

Finally, the United States is said to derive its power as a nation from the existence of a vast popular consensus on national goals and values. Compromises on government policy are said to be easy because there is very little real conflict of opinion. All Americans think alike — or at least so. It's a totally homogeneous society. These French texts also suggest that this homogeneity of opinion masks the power exercised by the rich in the United States.

This argument of American homogeneity and conformity was made 30 or 40 years ago by American social critics, but no longer is true. The judgment was too facile even in the 1950s, and today is an anachronism. U.S. political controversy

between liberals and conservatives are often of near-religious intensity. The actual range of opinion in the United States is not half so wide as in most of Western Europe, but this does not diminish the violence of feeling. It may even increase it.

And since the early 1960s, passionate divisions have opened up anew on issues of fundamental values — on women's role in society and family, on sexual relationships, abortion, homosexuality, work and leisure, the relation of man to the material environment, the very purpose of work and existence. Ethnic as well as racial minorities now reject that assimilation to the old Protestant and Anglo-Saxon norms that they once desperately sought. This marks a profound change from the past. These groups now demand their "entitlements," and these specific claims by ethnic, social, class and racial fractions of the society are written into legislation on a large range of matters, from factory employment to postgraduate education.

The great U.S. political and social consensus of the past no longer exists. In the 1950s, this consensus was thought to make the United States different from other countries, providing the United States with a special moral authority in world affairs. Americans spoke as a united people. The shattering of this consensus (by the Vietnam War, but by a good many other things as well), is probably the most important U.S. political development of the last two decades. The crucial question in the future of the United States is whether a consensus will be recovered, and if so, on what terms. This fact is only now beginning to be understood in Europe. But it will be the crucial subject for the American-studies texts of the future.

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Carter Woes As Seen in Grass Roots

By David S. Broder

BEAVER ISLAND, Mich. — The last thing I remember writing before going off to the woods was a facsimile endorsement of a mythical movement to dump Walter F. Mondale from the Democratic ticket. A week later, I came back to town and found the paper full of talk about schemes to break Jimmy Carter's grip on the Democratic convention and nomination. Talk about a joke getting out of hand!

Reading back through the papers I missed, I can see that the Beaver Island affair and the behind-the-scenes "top to bottom" have been the hot topics for my brother and sister-pundits.

Not Hot Topics

They have not been the hot topics here. The political contest that was in progress on our minds, here at the north end of Lake Michigan, was the primary that was held yesterday for sheriff of Charlevoix County. On a Pat Caddell intensity scale that race was a 10 and the pseudo threat to Carter about a 1.

The island is Democratic in leanings, but not, judging from the talk at the Shumrock and Mackinac Island store, wildly enthusiastic in its enthusiasm for Jimmy Carter. They like Sonny Williams here because he came over from Mackinac when he was governor and always danced with the ladies. They liked John Swanson when he was governor because he had guts. They liked John Kennedy because he was Irish. Since Swanson lost the governorship and Kennedy was killed, there haven't been many politicians that have made the islanders' hearts pound.

But the business with the president's brother has been

Experts on Families

Relatives and in-laws are something on which the Beaver Islanders are experts. The families are large here and have intermarried in intricate patterns over the generations. The islanders tell visitors that they pass the winter months (from November to May) arguing about who is whose cousin.

In this kind of community, it is understood that in a sense you are completely responsible for your relatives, and in another sense, you are not responsible for them at all. If they get sick, go broke or get in a jam, you help — no matter what if they go off and do something crazy or foolish, you shrug and laugh it off.

So far as the "open convention" is concerned, that has a different meaning here than it does to the warring Democratic tacticians in Washington. An "open convention" here means one where Walter Cronkite and John Chancellor are included in the negotiations and key decisions.

Captivated

My Beaver Island friends are not upset at all about delegates being told to vote for the candidate they pledged to support. They would be upset if the Democratic switchers candidates on them without discussing it with Bartlett Walters first.

They were captivated by the Reagan-Ford negotiations in Detroit, because it was a television drama. The fact that the real decisions were taking place in a room filled with Jerry Ford's pipe smoke did not bother them, because they were getting those minute-by-minute bulletins from Dan Rather and Chris Wallace about what might (or might not) be going on.

That suggests to me that the "open convention" forces are being singularly unimaginative in focusing on rule F(3)(C) or whatever it is. They are drawing a lot less interest with that tactic than Dick Dietrich did with his slide talk on the geological history of Beaver Island that opened Museum Week on the island metropolis of St. James. A lot more people are prepared to dispute the authenticity of those reported findings of Petoskey stones (which polish handsomely) on these shores than will argue with you about rule F(3)(C).

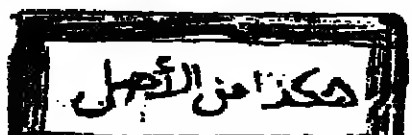
Something Dramatic

It is going to take something dramatic to make this fight come alive on Beaver Island. If the folks who are trying to fix it so Jimmy Carter has to go back into the peanut warehouse business with Billy want to get some interest, they may have to get George McGovern to visit the CBS booth in Madison Square Garden and hint to Cronkite that he would be available as a unity candidate to replace Carter, while Sonny Williams simultaneously tells Chancellor he might consider an "enhanced" super-Mondale vice presidency.

Otherwise, this convention isn't going to get anyone to stop talking about the doings after the Cole wedding the other night — from which some of us are still recovering.

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued on Page 10)

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Abboud Choice Gets Negative Reaction

By Linda Grant

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (LAT) — Initial reaction in the financial community to yesterday's announcement that Robert Abboud, ousted chief executive of First Chicago, is to become president of Occidental Petroleum was almost unanimously negative.

The decision of Occidental chairman Armand Hammer to install the controversial Mr. Abboud in place of Zoltan Merszei, the former chairman of Dow Chemical who held the post at Occidental for only two years, came as a complete surprise. Mr. Merszei, who remains vice chairman, said in an interview he received the news only Friday afternoon and was "surprised to hear it."

The move revived doubts on Wall Street about the frequent management changes at the Los Angeles-based energy company. Those doubts were reflected when the price of Occidental's stock dropped 10 points on the New York Stock Exchange to \$25 1/4, an extremely low price for an oil company that made \$439 million during the first months of this year on sales of \$3 billion.

Bruce Lazier, analyst with Paine, Shover, Mitchell, Hinchins, took Occidental off his buy list the minute he heard the news.

Said Mr. Lazier, "Oxy has gone from being a corporate mind to a New York investment banker. This raises a question whether it's any long-term strategy, or just a short-term fix."

"If they wonder why their stock is so cheap, this is the reason. Things like this keep it so devalued."

'Revolving Door'

Bankers, Wall Street investors, sources close to the company pressed amazement that the "revolving door" at Occidental was spinning so fast. In the last year, five men have been president. Since 1968 at least half a dozen executives have understood they were to be Mr. Hammer's heir apparent, only to have him ease out. Mr. Hammer, 82, who founded the company and is chief executive, is believed to have the word of directors firmly under his control.

Yesterday's announcement also might express concern about some analysts on the choice of Abboud. A former Marine, Mr. Abboud, 51, has a widespread reputation as a tough and abrasive manager. During the eight years he ran the nation's eighth largest banking company, at least 200 executives left First Chicago, many

complaining about his management style.

Last spring Fortune magazine singled him out as one of the nation's 50 toughest bosses. Mr. Abboud was fired by the board of directors at First Chicago last April.

'Boot Camp' Manner

Besides what the Los Angeles banker termed Mr. Abboud's "boot camp" manner, the selection was questioned on the ground that he has little familiarity with the oil and gas business. Said one analyst, "Why Abboud? I can name you 150 at Exxon who would be better. I feel like I've been stabbed in the back."

Mr. Merszei, however, said he was still smiling despite his demotion to chief executive of Occidental's principal subsidiaries. Hooker is involved in costly lawsuits that stem from toxic waste disposal in Michigan and in the Love Canal area of Niagara Falls, N.Y. It is the least profitable of all Occidental's operations.

Mr. Merszei met with Mr. Abboud Saturday, but said he did not decide until Sunday evening "that I would accept the situation offered to me. The same thinking that fascinated me the first time I came to the organization (Occidental) is still there. If I can bring into proper place the combination of raw materials and human resources, this company could become one of the great, successful industrial enterprises."

There were reports last May that company insiders were hinting all was not well between Mr. Hammer and Mr. Merszei. Both men denied the rumors. Yesterday insiders said that the reshuffle was Mr. Hammer's way of pushing Mr. Merszei aside as a successor.

Mr. Abboud, reached at his home in Barrington Hills, Ill., said that Mr. Hammer called him last April after his widely publicized ouster at First Chicago and said, "Chin up. Don't do anything until you talk to me."

But Mr. Abboud said the deal was not completed until intensive negotiations at the end of last week. "It was a whirlwind courtship," he added. He would not disclose his compensation.

His primary responsibility, Mr. Abboud said, would be to give "logistic support so that Oxy can realize its growth." He said that meant to "keep track for Dr. Hammer whether we're getting off the road or on, what logistical supplies we need, such as money, people, plant. We have excellent line management. All we need is support."

New Rubber, Developed in U.K., Is Said to Outperform Synthetics

LONDON, Aug. 5 (Reuters) — Scientists have invented a new form of natural rubber that they say is cheaper and more versatile than comparable synthetic materials produced from petroleum.

The new material, derived from natural rubber by a simple chemical process, is being tested by tire and shoe manufacturers, the industries most likely to benefit from the discovery.

Epoxidized natural rubber, as it is called, resists wear and oil better than synthetics, according to the Malaysian Rubber Producers' Research Association, which developed it.

Oil-Based

Synthetics also have the disadvantage of being based on oil, whose price has risen dramatically.

Leonard Mullins, director of the association, said that if the new material is introduced commercially it will strengthen the position of rubber producers in Third-World countries against the development of synthetic alternatives.

Since 1945 world demand for rubber-type materials has outstripped production of natural rubber, and rubber producers have worked hard to compete against synthetics developed in the industrialized West.

Quantities of the new material have been produced at a pilot plant at Hertford, central England. This output is being used by major rubber consumers in factory tests. A larger plant will be set up in Malaysia before the end of the year.

By varying the production process, epoxidized rubber can be made to a variety of specifications, Mr. Mullins said.

Thus Malaysia would be able to tailor its natural rubber for particular applications needed by consumers.

Epoxidized natural rubber is made through the application of hydrogen peroxide and formic acid to natural rubber latex. Molecules of oxygen from the hydrogen peroxide, a bleaching agent, become inserted in the long, chain-like rubber molecules, forming the new material.

Despite the growth of synthetics, natural rubber is still in strong demand, particularly for tire manufacture, particularly because of its good elasticity. The development of a new, cheap, versatile form was likely to increase demand still further, industry analysts said.

Record Grain Imports Thought Likely

Drought Seen Reducing Chinese Crop

PEKING, Aug. 5 (AP-DJ) — Bad weather is likely to reduce China's wheat crop this year about 6 percent from the record 1979 harvest, according to Western observers here.

As a result, China is expected to turn to overseas suppliers, especially the United States, for record amounts of grain this year, they say. The observers put the drop in China's wheat crop at about 4 million metric tons, or 147 million bushels.

In 1979, according to the U.S. Agriculture Department, China harvested 60.5 million tons, or 2.2 billion bushels, of wheat.

The Chinese news agency recently reported that the Peking area is suffering from the worst drought in a century, and that crops damaged include corn, peanuts and sweet potatoes.

However, Peking analysts say that while the 1980 harvest will fall below 1979 output, it still will be well within the country's average range of grain production. "It isn't a disaster crop," says one diplomatic source. "It'll probably be better

than any year other than the 1979 record."

Analysts do not minimize the seriousness of this year's drought in the Peking area, but they say that hardly a year goes by without some part of this vast country being afflicted by drought or flooding. The emphasis in Chinese media on the seriousness of the drought is seen as an exhortation to the peasants to work harder.

Analysts estimate that in the year that began July 1, China is likely to import 12 to 14 million tons of grain, compared with 11.1 million tons imported in 1978-79 and 10.4 million tons in 1979-80. A metric ton is equivalent to 36.7 bushels of wheat or soybeans and 39.4 bushels of corn.

The analysts note that while China's own production is naturally a factor in the amount of grain the nation imports, there is not a direct correlation between the two. For example, the record imports of the past two years took place despite record harvests.

This reflects a basic change in

Oil Boom Is a Mixed Blessing for Nigeria

By Leon Dash

LAGOS (WP) — Nigeria is discovering that oil riches can mean wealth but also woe.

The country's large oil reserves have held out great possibilities for growth on a continent where nation after nation has seen its development efforts falter and fail. Nigerian oil revenues this year are expected to exceed \$23 billion, more than double the \$9.4 billion the country earned in 1978. Nigeria's oil wealth provides 90 percent of its export earnings and 83 percent of government revenue.

But with the boom have come headaches.

A long-running scandal, involving \$5 billion in oil revenues allegedly siphoned out of Nigeria by oil companies, has sparked harsh public criticism of the government-owned Nigerian National Petroleum Corp., Western oil companies, and the military government that held power for 15 years until last October.

In mid-January, a Texaco offshore oil rig blew out and spilled thousands of tons of crude along beaches and into the fresh water estuaries of the Niger River Delta, hurting subsistence farmers and fishermen who lived in the scattered villages along the country's eastern coastline.

Government officials also are concerned that efforts to tighten controls on the oil companies may discourage participation of others

and slow the country's plans to capture its natural gas and tap new oil reserves.

The scandal is being seen in some quarters here, however, as the event that will give President Shagari legitimacy to regulate the activities of foreign oil firms.

In April, Mr. Shagari suspended top officials of Nigerian National Petroleum and appointed a panel to investigate charges that Western oil companies had taken a great deal more crude out of Nigeria than they had paid for and that bribes were involved.

The panel gave its findings to Mr. Shagari at the end of June, but the report has not yet been made public. Nigerian and Western sources said some oil companies may be fined heavily and at least two companies may be expelled from Nigeria if the allegations prove to be true.

Government planners are now expecting that the aftermath of the scandal will bring long-needed energy planning, reorganization of the state petroleum company, and tighter control of production.

Gas Reserves

Government and oil sources said the plans being discussed now include incentives to new outside oil companies for exploration and development of gas reserves, and a larger voice for Nigeria in the production and marketing practices of the 10 existing companies that pump the country's oil.

Nigeria's proven oil reserves are estimated at 18 billion barrels, enough for the next 20 years at present production rates. But that estimate could be considerably lower than what actually exists, according to oil sources. Recent estimates could put the production reserves to up to 35 years, a high-level U.S. diplomatic source said.

Because of the nature of oil deposits in the Niger Delta — small, scattered pools rather than large reservoirs — oil experts believe there may be a lot more of the precious liquid there than they have been able to discover to date.

"Estimates of oil reserves in Nigeria are still a shaky proposition," one informed source said. "There is still a large, unexplored area out there."

The Nigerians are also conducting oil exploration in the northwest Sokoto region of the country and in the northeast around the Lake Chad basin.

"They want to get more companies in for exploration because they feel the more companies that are established here the better control they have," a Western observer said.

New companies have been reluctant to come in, he said, because last summer Nigeria changed the

terms on oil exploration that had previously granted a company 40 percent of all the oil it found. Now, all oil discovered belongs to Nigeria and if the company finds more "they're just out of luck" and must absorb the costs of exploration, he added.

Only one new company, Crown Central Petroleum from Baltimore, took out an exploration contract last year, the source said. This year, Nigerian National Petroleum may offer more lucrative terms, such as guaranteed access to a large percentage of whatever oil is discovered, to attract additional companies, he added.

There are now 10 oil companies operating rigs in Nigeria with Shell having the largest share of production — a little less than 60 percent. Gulf has 15 percent, Mobil and Phillips together have 16 percent, the French company Elf 5 percent, Texaco 3 percent and Ashland, Pan Ocean and Tenneco together about 1 percent.

Nigeria also has huge reserves of natural gas and is presently burning off 600 million cubic feet of the gas each day in conjunction with its oil production. Only 6 percent of the gas is captured for domestic use.

The country's natural gas company, Bonny LNG, has plans to build a \$10-billion natural gas refinery and export system. In February, Bonny signed letters of intent with eight European countries to supply 8 billion cubic feet of liquefied natural gas annually for 20 years beginning in 1985.

The Nigerians, in an effort to diversify their markets, have also been in long and, so far, unsuccessful negotiations with four U.S. companies to supply an equal amount to the United States. The firms are Columbia Gas, Southern Natural Gas, Trunkline LNG and American Natural Resources.

"The stumbling block there," said an informed source, "is the price Nigeria is asking is much higher than the U.S. government has ever approved for imported liquid natural gas."

The same source said Nigeria is seeking high prices because the country will have to borrow at commercial interest rates the \$10 billion to finance construction of the refinery and wants guaranteed markets at contractual prices before committing itself.

Concern for maintaining high prices on crude oil last week moved the government to cut back its oil production by 10 percent. Long a proponent of higher oil prices within the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, Nigeria decided to cut back in the face of a world oil glut rather than bring down its prices.

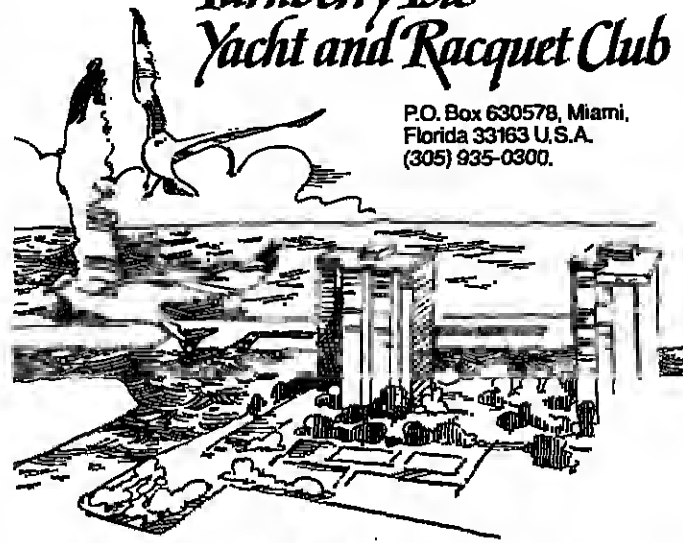
Nigeria had been pumping 2.2 million barrels a day, 1.06 million of which went to the United States. The cutback reduced its production by 200,000 barrels a day.

A sharp drop in global oil demand created a glut on the spot market, where prices for African crudes fell to \$4 a barrel below the official Nigerian price of \$37.

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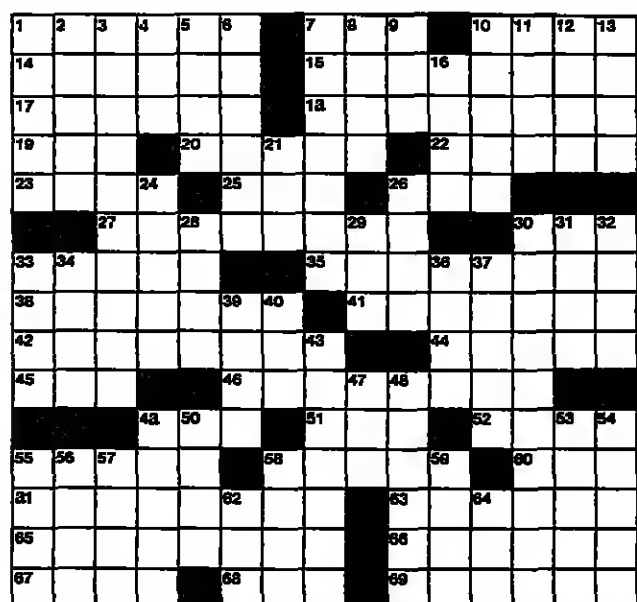
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 - More folksy
 - "Sudden death" period
 - Opp. of WNW
 - He wrote "The Trial"
 - Enthusiasm
 - In the order mentioned: Abbr.
 - Truth, in a Chinese philosophy
 - Tut
 - Part of a magnet
 - See 49 Across
 - C'est —
 - More opportune
 - be born —
 - Early
 - Quickly
 - Delta of songdom
 - Appeninscher, e.g.
- DOWN**
- The — day (recently)
 - Slipknot loop
 - Expeditious
 - Sino-Russian river
 - Submissive
 - Corrigenda
 - Sentry
 - Edison name

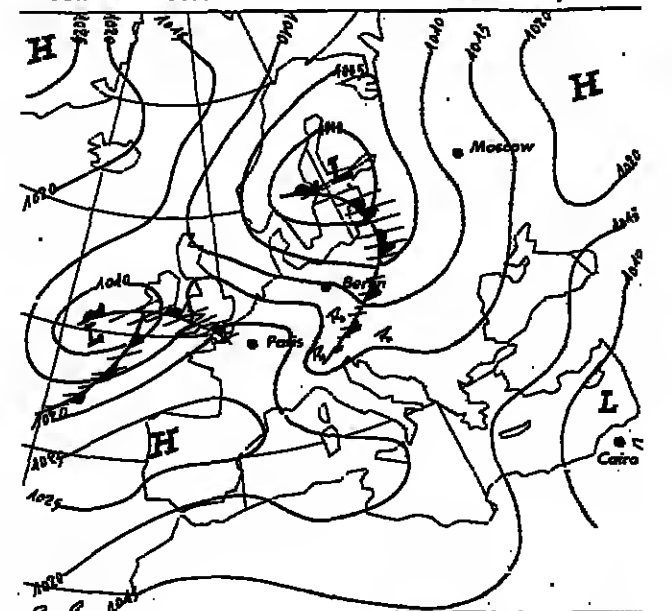
Solution to Previous Puzzle

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LACK SNORE WITE
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GALICIA OLAITIN
GLORE ATTO HOIS
ALOT SITIN AVON
ROSE ADORRE NERO
EYED GAMES CREW

WEATHER

City	Temp	Wind	Clouds	Temp	Wind	Clouds
ALBANY	22 F	Fair	MAORIO	21 F	Fair	
AMSTERDAM	18 F	Fair	MIAMI	21 F	Fair	
ANKARA	28 F	Fair	MILAN	21 F	Fair	
ATHENS	27 F	Fair	MONTREAL	21 F	Fair	
BEIRUT	25 F	Fair	MOSCOW	20 F	Stormy	
BELGRADE	22 F	Fair	MUMBAI	26 F	Cloudy	
BERLIN	22 F	Cloudy	NEW YORK	27 F	Cloudy	
BRUSSELS	20 F	Cloudy	NICE	28 F	Fair	
BUCHAREST	20 F	Cloudy	OSLO	20 F	Shower	
BUDAPEST	20 F	Fair	PARIS	23 F	Cloudy	
CASABLANCA	25 F	Fair	PRAGUE	26 F	Cloudy	
COPENHAGEN	20 F	Overcast	ROME	21 F	Fair	
COSTA DEL SOL	27 F	Fair	SOFIA	26 F	Fair	
DOUBLIN	18 F	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	23 F	Cloudy	
EDINBURGH	19 F	Overcast	TENRAN	24 F	Fair	
FLORENCE	24 F	Fair	TEL AVIV	23 F	Fair	
FRANKFURT	21 F	Fair	TOKYO	21 F	Overcast	
GENEVA	22 F	Fair	TUNIS	21 F	Fair	
HELSINKI	20 F	Stormy	VIENNA	20 F	Fair	
HOUSTON	31 F	Cloudy	WARSAW	26 F	Cloudy	
ISTANBUL	30 F	Fair	WASHINGTON	21 F	Fair	
LAS PALMAS	28 F	Fair	ZURICH	24 F	Fair	
LISBON	20 F	Fair				
LONDON	19 F	Rain				
LOS ANGELES	27 F	Cloudy				

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Wednesday



Back to Prison for London Biker Who Hates Helmets, Likes Liberty

LONDON, Aug. 5 (AP) — When Frederick Hill, 71, rides his motorbike, he usually winds up in prison. He's in again now, for the 18th time in four years, all because he won't wear a crash helmet — on principle.

"I fought in the last war for the principle of freedom of choice," he told London's Bow Street magistrates yesterday when he appeared for refusing to pay a £10 (\$23.40) fine.

The Motor Cyclists Act of 1973 says that for safety motorcyclists must wear crash helmets. But in 1976 the government exempted Britain's Sikh community from the rule. Sikhs protested that having to remove their turbans to put on crash helmets violated their religion.

Mr. Hill, a retired mathematics teacher, launched a one-man protest campaign. He said the exemption of Sikhs was unfair to other motorcyclists who don't like wearing crash helmets.

His wife, Hilda, 67, told reporters: "He will go on not wearing a helmet again and again because it is a matter of principle. He might well wear one sometime if it wasn't compulsory."

PEANUTS



B. C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE



ANDY



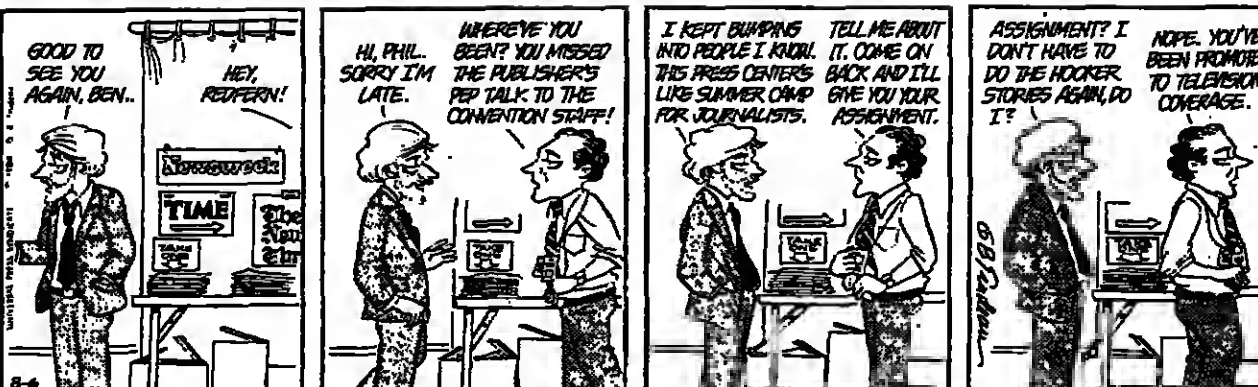
WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN

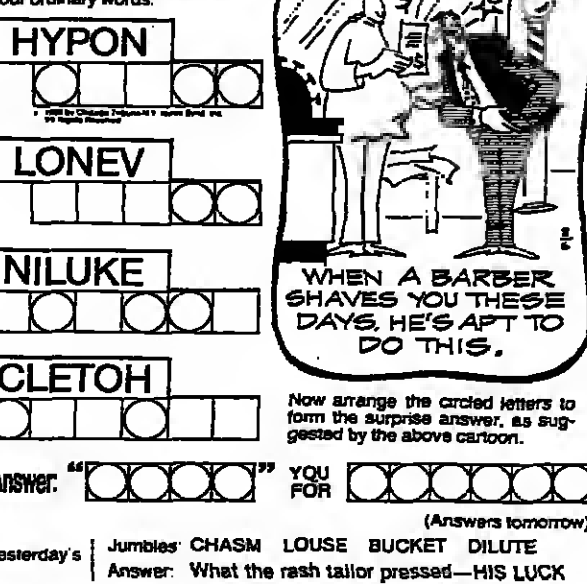


DOONESBURY



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Boulevard Ney 75018 Paris

BOOKS

CONSENTING ADULTS OR THE DUCHESS WILL BE FURIOUS

By Peter DeVries. Little, Brown. 221 pp. \$10.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

IT'S hard to figure out exactly what Peter DeVries is trying to tell us in his 19th novel. If S.J. Perelman, rather than John Updike, had written "The Centaur," or if J.D. Salinger, rather than Philip Roth, had written "The Professor of Desire," or if Gary Trudeau, rather than Booth Tarkington, had written "Penrod," we would still be unprepared for the metaphysics of "Consenting Adults." DeVries seems to be worrying about what Albert Camus called "the nostalgia for the absolute," especially in the American Middle West.

"If we can think of this great country of ours as polarized between two sets of James Brothers," says young Ted Peachum over and over again, "Frank and Jesse at one end and Henry and William at the other, why, we begin to get some sense of the enormous spectrum in which we live."

Ted must make a choice. He can run for mayor of Pocock "on a platform involving squirrel-related power outages in the area." Or he can leave for New York to move furniture while looking for a job on a television soap opera. What happens in New York is no business but DeVries', and we won't even mention the peppermint triplets, the white rabbit and the dead mouse, the stolen comic books and the gum tragacanth, anorexia or rape. The rest, as Roy Campbell put it in one of Ted's favorite poems, is "Score in the foam."

Like God, DeVries is unfair. We never do learn whether Ted's mother really is a Turk. Unlike God, DeVries is absolutely funny.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

Best-Sellers

The New York Times
This list is based on reports from more than 1,400 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

Rank	Title	Author	Weeks on List
1	RAGE OF ANGELS, by Sidney Sheldon	Sidney Sheldon	1 6
2	RANDOM HEARTS, by Belva Plain	Belva Plain	3 13
3	THE BOURNE IDENTITY, by Robert Ludlum	Robert Ludlum	2 22
4	SONS OF THE FISH, by Susan Howatch	Susan Howatch	5 6
5	THE SPIKE, by Armand de Borja	Armand de Borja	4 8
6	PRINCE OF DREAMS, by Judith Krantz	Judith Krantz	6 27
7	THE NINJA, by Eric Van Lustbader	Eric Van Lustbader	8 13
8	THE REAL WAR, by Richard Archer	Richard Archer	7 16
9	MURDER IN THE WHITE HOUSE, by Margaret Truman	Margaret Truman	— 1
10	THE SECOND COMING, by Walker Percy	Walker Percy	9 11
11	INNOCENT BLOOD, by P.D. James	P.D. James	13 2
12	THE CRADLE WILL FALL, by Mary Higgins	Mary Higgins	13 2
13	SOLO, by Jack Higgins	Jack Higgins	12 4
14	NO LOVE LOST, by Helen Van Slyke	Helen Van Slyke	11 15
15	THE DEVIL'S ALTERNATIVE, by Frederick Forsyth	Frederick Forsyth	15 27

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagrammed deal, South tried a slightly psychic bid that paid off handsomely. He landed in a slam that was missing three aces, and made it.

North and South bid and raised spades, while East and West bid and raised clubs. South then overcalled his heart suit altogether and tried a mini-psychic cue bid of four clubs.

After more black suit bidding around the table, South arrived in six spades, and successfully discouraged West from leading the club ace. Believing that South was void in clubs, West made a passive lead of the diamond jack. This was the only suit he could have chosen to allow the slam to make.

South happily covered with the queen in dummy and ruffed East's ace. He then crossed to the heart queen and pitched his club loser on the diamond king. When he then drove out the spade ace, it was a simple matter to make the slam by pulling the missing trumps and establishing hearts with a ruff.

In the post-mortem, East had something to say about his partner's choice of the opening lead. Obviously, he could have led one of his aces and then the other. Less obviously, he could have led the heart jack or even the spade nine, and beaten the slam. South can then establish a diamond winner in the dummy but cannot get back in time

West led the diamond jack.

Neither side was vulnerable.

South: 1♠, 2♣, 3♣, 4♣, 5♣, 6♣, 7♣, 8♣, 9♣, 10♣, 11♣, 12♣, 13♣, 14♣, 15♣, 16♣, 17♣, 18♣, 19♣, 20♣, 21♣, 22♣, 23♣, 24♣, 25♣, 26♣, 27♣, 28♣, 29♣, 30♣, 31♣, 32♣, 33♣, 34♣, 35♣, 36♣, 37♣, 38♣, 39♣, 40♣, 41♣, 42♣, 43♣, 44♣, 45♣, 46♣, 47♣, 48♣, 49♣, 50♣, 51♣, 52♣, 53♣, 54♣, 55♣, 56♣, 57♣, 58♣, 59♣, 60♣, 61♣, 62♣, 63♣, 64♣, 65♣, 66♣, 67♣, 68♣, 69♣, 70♣, 71♣, 72♣, 73♣, 74♣, 75♣, 76♣, 77♣, 78♣, 79♣, 80♣, 81♣, 82♣, 83♣, 84♣, 85♣, 86♣, 87♣, 88♣, 89♣, 90♣, 91♣, 92♣, 93♣, 94♣, 95♣, 96♣, 97♣, 98♣, 99♣, 100♣.

Revenge for Boycotter

Olympic Hammer Titlist Beaten by West German

ROME, Aug. 5 (AP) — Karl-Heinz Riehm of West Germany reeled the first upset here tonight beating Yuri Sedikh of the Soviet Union, the Olympic champion and world record holder, in the hammer throw, the opening event of the Golden Gala track meet at the Rome Olympic Stadium.

In a later upset, Viktor Markin of the Soviet Union, the Olympic champion in the 400-meter race, could finish no better than third in an event behind two runners who did not compete in Moscow.

Ryan Leads Astros Over Giants, 4-2

From Agency Dispatches

HOUSTON, Aug. 5 — Nolan Ryan and Joe Sambito combined to lead the Astros to a 4-2 victory over the San Francisco Giants.

Ryan (6-8) struck out seven and threw five over seven innings and earned important defensive help in Cedeno, who made four fine catches in center field.

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Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Atlanta	54	45	.545
Los Angeles	54	45	.545
San Diego	54	45	.545
San Francisco	54	45	.545
St. Louis	54	45	.545
Montreal	54	45	.545
Philadelphia	54	45	.545
Pittsburgh	54	45	.545
Washington	54	45	.545
Chicago	54	45	.545
Cincinnati	54	45	.545
Cleveland	54	45	.545
Colorado	54	45	.545
San Diego	54	45	.545
San Francisco	54	45	.545
St. Louis	54	45	.545
Montreal	54	45	.545
Philadelphia	54	45	.545
Pittsburgh	54	45	.545
Washington	54	45	.545
Chicago	54	45	.545
Cincinnati	54	45	.545
Cleveland	54	45	.545
Colorado	54	45	.545

Mariners Drop Johnson, Name Wills as Manager

From Agency Dispatches

SEATTLE, Aug. 5 — Jerry Johnson was fired as manager of the Seattle Mariners and former base-stealing star Maury Wills was named to replace him before tonight's 8-3 loss to the California Angels.

Wills, a 47-year-old former Los Angeles Dodger who stole 586 bases in his 14-year career, becomes a third black manager in major league history after Frank Robinson of the Cleveland Indians (1975-77) and Larry Doby of the Chicago White Sox (1978).

Johnson, 52, managed the Boston Red Sox to the American League pennant in 1975 and joined the Mariners as their first manager in 1976. He led Seattle to a 10th-place finish in the American League West in 1977, but this year's team, winner of only 39 of 105 games, has been battling the Angels stay out of last place.

One of the most exciting performers in baseball during the 60s, Wills managed in the Mexican Winter League in 1970. He guided as a player-coach in the Japanese League in 1973, but decided against playing in Japan in favor of managing.

The 19-country meet, featuring 13 Moscow Olympic champions, was attended by many teams that boycotted the Games because of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. These teams included those from the United States, West Germany, Japan, Canada and Kenya.

Riehm came to within two centimeters of his West German record and won with 80.78 meters on his fourth throw. Sedikh, whose Olympic throw of 81.80 meters last week in Moscow gave him the world record, was second with 80.54.

Champion Triumphs

Vera Komisova of the Soviet Union, the Olympic champion, won the women's 100-meter hurdles in 12.39 seconds, the second fastest time ever for the distance and just three one-hundredths of a second off the world record of Grazyna Rabsztyrn of Poland.

Rabsztyrn was second in 12.56, with Lucyna Langer, another Pole, third in 12.60 and Stephanie Hightower of the United States fourth in 12.91.

Greg Foster won an all-American 110-meter hurdles final. He was timed in 13.51 seconds, beating Tony Campbell, in 13.58, and the veteran Rod Milburn in 13.81.

Sian Floyd, undefeated this year in the men's 100-meter dash, dominated the final of that event in 10.20 seconds, leading a U.S. sweep. Carl Lewis was second in 10.23 and Mel Latany third in 10.25.

None of the Olympic 100-meter medalists were present at the meet. Alan Wells of Britain won the gold medal in Moscow in 10.25 seconds.

There was a big disappointment in the women's 100-meter dash when Ludmilla Kondratyeva of the Soviet Union, the Olympic champion, failed to start because of a pulled leg muscle. Angela Taylor of Canada won the race in 11.27 seconds, edging Natalya Bochina of the Soviet Union, in 11.29, and Alice Brown of the United States in 11.36.

Yankees Buy Third Baseman

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (UPI) — The New York Yankees, seeking to improve their infield defense while Graig Nettles is sidelined with hepatitis, purchased third baseman Andy Rodriguez from the San Diego Padres yesterday for an undisclosed sum.

A former defensive star with Detroit, Rodriguez, 32, will alternate with third baseman Eric Soderholm while Nettles is out for a month with infectious hepatitis.

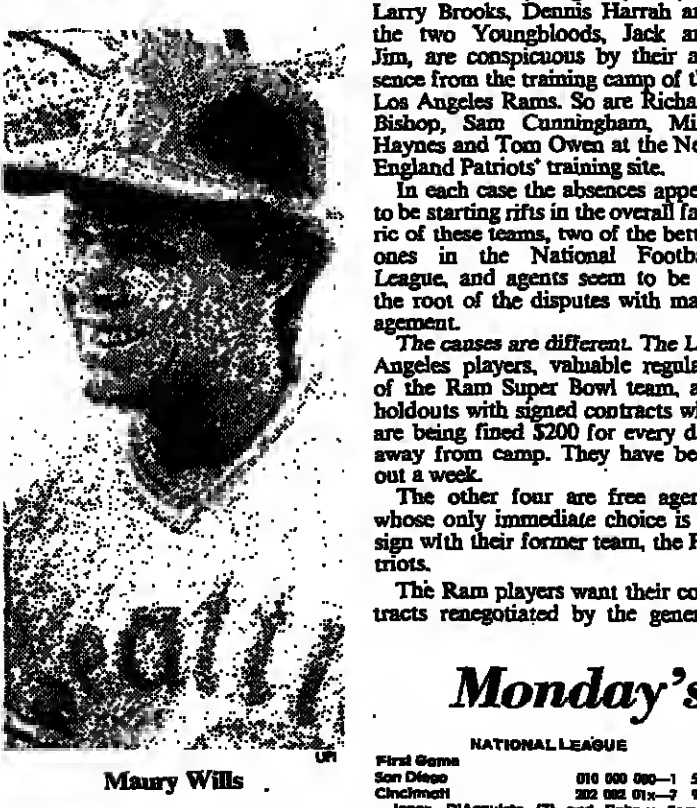
Rodriguez, who was batting .200 in 89 games this season with two home runs and 13 runs batted in, was sold to the Padres last December after nine years with the Tigers.

Transactions

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE

MILWAUKEE BREWERS—Oswald John Filler, pitcher, to Vancouver of the Pacific Coast League. Purchased the contract of Fred Hooper, pitcher, from Vancouver.



Maury Wills

Richard Suffered 'Major Stroke'

HOUSTON, Aug. 5 (UPI) — A team of doctors said yesterday that the blood clot that felled pitcher J.R. Richard of the Houston Astros over the flow of blood to the right side of his brain for as many as four hours but that it still was too early to know if he suffered permanent damage.

"I would say that this was a major stroke," said the team physician, Harold Breisford.

The All-Star pitcher collapsed during a light workout at the Astrodome last Wednesday, four days after his release from a hospital after extensive tests to determine the cause of fatigue in his pitching arm.



The challenging skippers for the America's Cup shake hands in Newport. From left, John Oakley of Britain, Bruno Trouble of France, Pelle Peterson of Sweden and Jim Hardy of Australia.

Yachts From France, Sweden, Australia And England Open America's Cup Trials

NEWPORT, R.I., Aug. 5 (UPI) — Four foreign yachts began dueling today for the right to challenge the New York Yacht Club for the America's Cup as Australia, France, Sweden and England sought to end the longest winning streak in sports.

Parings for the first race, decided by a drawing yesterday, were England against Australia and Sweden against France. A second race matching Sweden and Australia and then England and France was scheduled.

The first-round elimination series ends Sunday. Two more series are scheduled before a challenger is chosen.

The America's Cup has been immovable since 1851 — when the schooner America beat the best yachts Britain had to offer in a race around the Isle of Wight. Foreigners mounted 23 challenges, but the Cup stayed in the United States.

This time the challengers have managed to narrow the gap that has kept the Cup in the New York Yacht Club's mid-Manhattan mansion for 129 years. "There's no question," says Commodore Robert McCullough, chairman of the America's Cup Selection Committee, "this is one of the strongest years yet for the foreigners."

Both Sides Better

But the challengers' advances, says McCullough, must be balanced against the defenders. "They've made improvements, absolutely," he says. "But I wouldn't go so far as to say they're on equal footing — yet."

Labor Problems Disrupting 2 NFL Teams

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (NYT) — Larry Brooks, Dennis Harrah and the two Youngbloods, Jack and Jim, are conspicuous by their absence from the training camp of the Los Angeles Rams. So are Richard Bishop, Sam Cunningham, Mike Haynes and Tom Owen at the New England Patriots' training site.

In each case the absences appear to be starting riffs in the overall fabric of these teams, two of the better ones in the National Football League, and agents seem to be at the root of the disputes with management.

The causes are different. The Los Angeles players, valuable regulars of the Ram Super Bowl team, are holdouts with signed contracts who are being fined \$200 for every day away from camp. They have been out a week.

The other four are free agents whose only immediate choice is to sign with their former team, the Patriots.

Monday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
First Game	010 000 000-1 5 1		
San Diego	000 000 000-2 9 1		
Cincinnati	000 000 000-3 6 1		
Atlanta	000 000 000-4 3 1		
Los Angeles	000 000 000-5 0 1		
San Francisco	000 000 000-6 0 1		
St. Louis	000 000 000-7 0 1		
Montreal	000 000 000-8 0 1		
Philadelphia	000 000 000-9 0 1		
Pittsburgh	000 000 000-10 0 1		
Washington	000 000 000-11 0 1		
Chicago	000 000 000-12 0 1		
Cleveland	000 000 000-13 0 1		
Colorado	000 000 000-14 0 1		
San Diego	000 000 000-15 0 1		
San Francisco	000 000 000-16 0 1		
St. Louis	000 000 000-17 0 1		
Montreal	000 000 000-18 0 1		
Philadelphia	000 000 000-19 0 1		
Pittsburgh	000 000 000-20 0 1		
Washington	000 000 000-21 0 1		
Chicago	000 000 000-22 0 1		
Cincinnati	000 000 000-23 0 1		
Cleveland	000 000 000-24 0 1		
Colorado	000 000 000-25 0 1		

The Soccer Scene

Today's Man Of Tomorrow

By Rob Hughes

LONDON, Aug. 5 (IHT) — Bare torso and naked ambitions are everywhere. The hills are the steepest the trainers can find, the temperatures at their summer heights... yet the command is repetitious: Get up there to the top, pause, deep breath, and race down again. Last man does 20 push-ups.

The limbs ache, the lungs gasp on the brink of rebellion... the trainer orders another run.

They have just 10 days to the start of a new European soccer season. Yes, I know the last one petered out barely six weeks ago. I know, I know. The lack of respite bugs me, too, and I don't have to physically gird up the loins to give my best on the field for another 10 months, another 60 or 70 games.

Tomorrows Do Come

Neither does Malcolm Allison. But I'll still bet tomorrow has come upon him almost before he could examine his mistakes of yesterday. I'll bet that, even though Big Mal, the coach of Manchester City, doesn't admit to a tomorrow.

"Time," he has claimed, "is an excuse. It is results today that count, nothing else."

Allison said that last year, when he was tearing apart a reasonably successful City team and replacing it, at a cost of millions, in his own image. He repeated it when his new team spluttered and flapped on the edge of the unthinkable abyss — relegation.

He may not believe in tomorrows or yesterdays, but if he is as human as I believe him to be under the public image of Havana cigars, Moset et Chandon champagne and winner-take-all manner, he will recognize that tomorrow is a last chance to redeem all his yesterdays.

Malcolm Allison has, since a removed lung forced him to quit playing in 1958, had an overwhelming desire to build the best team in the land. As a young, rip-roaring coach under the wise managerial guidance of Joe Mercer, Big Mal coupled an indulgent Manchester nightlife with seven years of resounding success for City.

One Shot Too Many

The team won virtually everything in sight, but, in 1972, having eluded Arsenal, Allison gambled one shot too many when he attempted to crush a team of course for the championship with the unpredictable talents of Rodney Marsh. The chemistry never jelled; City's championship evaporated, and within another season came the inevitable sacking of Big Mal.

He spent three years at Crystal Palace, slipped down the divisions but laid foundation stones for the best youth team in Britain. The man who doesn't talk of tomorrows gave Palace a brilliant future, although he was on his way before it could be brought to maturity.

"By coming back again and again you get the experience," said Bond. "I think to come to America and think you can do well on your first challenge, it's probably very naive."

Michael wants a figure that is 75 percent higher than what the highest paid player on our roster is getting," said Pat Sullivan, son of the owner and assistant to the general manager, Backo Kilroy.

Hannah, the all-pro guard, is outspoken in his support of his teammates. At the training camp in Springfield, R.I., last week, he said: "It's hard not to miss guys of your caliber. I don't know where winning fits in the priorities of the people at the top of this organization."

The negotiations for the Slusher Four are linked, the agent having indicated that terms must be reached for all before one will sign.

A Lesson Learned

Meanwhile, the irrepressible Allison has just announced an invitation to reporters, many of whom he accused of trying to engineer his sacking in the darkest months of last season. "I've always felt there's too much mistrust between the clubs and the media," he says, explaining why City will be the first club in Britain to hold post-match conferences in the dressing room. "If we have nothing to fear, why not give sportswriters every facility?"

NFL Cowboys Lose 3 Veterans

THOUSAND OAKS, Calif., Aug. 5 (AP) — Two veteran Dallas Cowboys have been sidelined with injuries at training camp and a third has announced his retirement. Free safety Randy Hughes and wide receiver Drew Pearson, both starters, will be lost to the team for the next few weeks.

Reserve offensive guard Burton Lawless left camp Sunday saying he was quitting professional football to enter private business in Texas. "I thought about this last week," said Lawless. "I thought if I stayed and did the best I could I could get my mind right to play. But I couldn't. I don't want to be here... It's best to go out healthy and happy."

way of a team in Turkey to the Memphis Rogues in the United States and then a resettled home, a country-cottage existence as manager of Plymouth Argyle, a third-division club geographically isolated from the mainstream of English soccer rat-racery.

Then came the call Allison the inner man had always awaited. He was 51, convincing himself that he did not need the big time any longer (and looking, with his guard down, at times a forlornly rejected individual) when Peter Swales made the offer he could not pass up.

All Guns Blazing

Swales, in appearance, is the opposite of Allison: Where the coach is a superb advertisement for physical fitness, with shoulders broad enough to back up a heavyweight punch, Swales, the Manchester City club chairman, is a Charles Aznavour, a tiny, mousy character with sunken features and bushy eyebrows. Imagine the little fellow putting his arm around the big shoulders of Malcolm Allison and saying, "Son, come on home... We wuz wrong to fire you back in '73."

It almost was like that. "I told him he'd wasted six years, pussyfooted around," boasted the chairman at the press reunion ceremony. "Nightclubs and women, that's all in the past... Mal's returned all guns blazing."

Needless to say, chairman Swales, one of the old school of soccer directors whose consuming ambitions dig deep into personal and hard-won fortunes, was a perturbed man toward the end of the first season of Allison's second time around.

The club had been impatient with a team of experienced internationals that hovered frustratingly in about fourth spot, it had encouraged Big Mal to go out and spend £1½ million on Steve Daley, an industrious midfielder player who had not at 26 hit the heights, £750,000 for an unproven young center-forward, Mick Robinson, £250,000 for a Crystal Palace teen-ager, Steve Mackenzie, and then, to add flavor, a Plymouth dazler called Barry Silkman and two aging East Europeans, Kazim Deyna, the captain of Poland, and Dragoslav Stepanovic from Yugoslavia.

Something Went Wrong

Wrapped around the inevitably exciting trio — two of whom, center-half Tommy Caton and fullback Ray Ranson, really are something — Allison threw the cocktail together, injected it with psychological wizardry and intricate tactical plotting... and almost sank without trace.

We had seen the lot from City that season: 8:30 a.m. training sessions to get the blood and the psyche working for a 3 p.m. kickoff; a ballet instructor to help teach the art of balance to a confused midfielder; Daley, the foreigners, in then out of favor... and an openly confused chairman mouthing threats of Allison's last chance.

And Big Mal? His ability to conjure up new thirsts out of failure are phenomenal. His courage is undisputed and, although we saw him rattled a few times, there was never a chance that he would walk away from the battle or the responsibility for what he was doing.

Swales, having presumably cleaned out the piggy bank, probably had no choice but to allow his "protégé" to breathe new life into the club this season. And that brings us full circle — almost. Robinson, the £750,000 center-forward, has been resold to Brighton for just £400,000; the £1½-million midfielder Daley is knocking down to life with Allison despite persistent rumors that he, too, is up for grabs at half price, and several lesser lights have been dispatched to pastures new.

Well, like everything the Allison way, that is stamped with enterprise and contradiction. Is this the same guy who squared up to a reporter in the corridor last March after the writer had interviewed his center-forward without permission? Is this the same coach who advised his youngest protégé, 17-year-old Caton, not to speak to a reporter he had known since he was 15, unless the man's newspaper paid £1 a word?

It is because he exposes his chin so often without stepping back to consider the consequences that Malcolm Allison keeps on coming out for new air. Lesser men would have gone under long ago; lesser coaches would run a mile from the pressures of Allison's new season. Not Mal.

He has a vision of what he wants to achieve and if — if — the past year hasn't eroded too much of the belief of a man who certainly rated once among the best coaches, then I can see why he is opening the doors now. It is so that the media can milk every moment of the triumph he foresees out of last season's ashes.

